BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1826. [NUMBER 1776.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all DOGS found in any of the public streets or roads of this Island, or without the Compounds or enclosures of the dwellings of their owners, between the 15th instant and 15th of the next month, will be destroyed by the Officers of the Police, conformably to Art. 1 of Rule Ordinance and Regulation first of 1813.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
B NOTON,
CLERK

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
8th September 1826.

ખબર • ડીઆંથી • આપીએચજે

શરવે • કુતરાં • એ • ગામના • મોટા • રશતા • ઉપર • અથવા • ગલીમાં • અથવા • લોકોના • ઘરોના • વાડીના • બારાર • મલશે • તો • તારીખ ૧૫ મી • આએ • મહીનાનીએથીતે • તારીખ ૧૫ મી • આવતા • મહીનાની • શુધી • પાલીશ • કારીકાના • ફનશટેબલો • તથા • માણશો • ફોરટ • પીટીશનના • કુકમથી • એ • કુતરાં • મારી • નાખશે • ને • એ • બાબત • શને ૧૮૧૩ નાં • કાએદા ૨ ની • કલમ • પેકેલી મા • કુકમ • કરમાવેઆંછે — તારીખ ૮ શપ ટેમબર ૧૮૨૬ *

મણીર કેવર છેતાં
કેલીકે ૬૬ેઉમતી યામાંપચે એ
ઠયા વષ્યાપર વચ્ચપ ગઉનઈ ૫
ઘ્રેઘ્રચે વઘ્રંચે પઘ્યાંબઈર મીષ
તીષ તી તાગીકે ૧૬ યા મ ાન્યા
પાગીમ તે તાગીકે ૧૬ છેતે મણી
ન્યાઘ્રર છંત પાઉઝ વઘ્રીમચે મની
ઘેવઘ વચ્ચપ મણવેં ઘેરાગ્બીમીશે
૬મચે કુમમપરૂમ ઉમતરે મલમ
વંમતીષ યામઘત ઉમ ૧૮૧૩ ચા
મણા ૨ મઘમ ૧ ત્યાંત કુઉમમ પ્ર
વમપીમ વઈ તાગીકે ૮ ઉઉઉંઘ
ચ ૧૮૨૬

IN THE PRESS.

And speedily will be published, in Three Volumes Octavo, with Plates, and a Map of the Mahratta Country, chiefly from original and recent survey,

A HISTORY OF THE MAHRATTAS,

BY
JAMES GRANT DUFF, Esq.
Captain 1st or Gren. Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry and late Political Resident at Satara.

THIS Work commences at a period antecedent to the Mahomedan conquest of the Deccan, and is brought down to 1819; it includes the rise, progress, decline, and fall of the Mahrattas, the rise of the English, the history of the Nizam's Government, and of most of the States in India, as well as the overthrow of the Moghul Empire, and the subversion of the Deccan Monarchies.

Besides the records of the Mahratta Governments of Poona and Satara, and those of the English East India Company, the Authorities for this work are from a great variety of authentic sources, hitherto inaccessible to the public.

A few Copies of the abovementioned Work are expected by an early opportunity, at the office of Messrs. GILDER DE SOUZA AND CO., to whom such Gentlemen as may be desirous of securing copies, are requested to forward their names.—The price to such as may besp[eak] the work will be fifty Rupees.

Bombay, 2d September 1826.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the produce of Travancore in Black Pepper, Teak Timber, and Planks, is open for Sale at Allepey, to all purchasers, in quantities not less than One Hundred Candies.

Payment will be received in the current coin of the three Presidencies, or in Dollars, or Bills drawn on unquestionable credit

For particulars refer to Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, at Allepey.

21st August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next the 12th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE ARMS HOTEL,
ALL THE MODERN
Household Furniture,
PLATE, GLASS & EARTHENWARE,
WINES, SPIRITS &c.
OF
MR. HENRY CRESSLEMAN,

COMPRISING Dining, Card, and Dressing Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads and bedding, Chests of Drawers, Washing Stands, Mirrors, Pier & Dressing Glasses, Pictures, Vase Lamps, Single and double branch Wall Shades, Candlesticks and Shades, Argaund Lamps, Eight day Clock &c.

Silver Soup Ladles, Milk Bowl, Table Dessert and Tea Spoons, Gravy Ditto, Butter and Fish knives &c.

Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets of Earthenware, Complete Sets of New Ivory balanced handled Knives and Forks, Table Cloths and Towels

Richly cut Decanters, Butter Pots, Preserve Do. Wine Claret and Liquor Glasses, Goblets and Tumblers, Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, &c.

New Metal Dish Covers, Meat Safes, Dispense Cupboards, Dripping Stone, and Cooking Utensils.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
ON THE SECOND DAY'S SALE,

Old London Particular Madeira, Port, Malmsey, Sherry, English Claret, Liquors, Champaign, French Cognac Brandy, Hollands and Rum Shrub.

ALSO,

Two Mahogany Billiard Tables complete.

AND

A Capital Arab Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle.

The Goods may be seen on Saturday and Monday next and Musters of the Wine and Liquors may be had of the Auctioneers.

Catalogues will be printed.

Bombay, 6th September 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant,
AT THEIR ROOM,
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
MR. JOHN SCOTT,
DECEASED,

CONSISTING of Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watch, Chesnut Saddle Horse, Single Poled Tent, Palanquin, &c.

Meadows Street, 9th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SERVICEABLE
SHIGRAMPOE,
AND DOUBLE HARNESS,
PRICE RUPEES 300.

Meadows Street, 9th Sept. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
FINE LANCASHIRE
HAMS,
PRICE PER POUND Rs. 0-3-0,
JUST IMPORTED PER MORO CASTLE FROM LIVERPOOL.

Meadows Street, 9th September 1826.

TYPES AND PRESSES &c.

OF THE LATE
Bombay Chronicle Office,

TO be Sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. KEMPT AND CO at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant. the whole of the above, if not previously disposed of.

The articles will be put up in the gross, or in such lots as may suit the convenience of Purchasers. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

N. B. The Articles may be seen on application to Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. any time after 11 o'clock on Monday next, the 11th instant.

Bombay, 9th Sept. 1826.

ON SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF
Dirom MacKenzie and Co.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns, by Richards ..... Rs. 200 at 350 each.
Single..do..do..do.... 150 and 180 do.
Do....do. Percussion Lock.... 200
Rifle....do. Flint Lock..... 180
Pistols by do ..... Rs. 150 per pair.
Do..Double Barrelled..... 300 do do.

Bombay, 9th September 1826.

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAILL AND CO. of London, for Sums not less than £500 Str. at 1s. | 10d at 6 months' Sight

Bombay, 9th September 1826.

NOTICE.

MONSIEUR JUSSAN, Supercargo of the French Ship La Marie Magdeleine, being desirous of closing his concerns, with the view of quitting Bombay almost immediately, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has in consequence been induced to reduce the prices of the several Articles which have been exposed for sale for some days past at his Shop, in Hummum Street, particularly the Wines, with the exception of "Bourgogne," of which a very small quantity only remains.

Bombay, 8th September 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE FAST SAILING BARQUE
ATALANTA,
WM JOHNSTON,
COMMANDER,
BURTHEN PER REGISTER 342 TONS,

WILL be despatched on or before the 10th October, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 9th September 1826.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE

TO LIVERPOOL,
THE FINE NEW SHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
J. B. SMITH,
COMMANDER,
BURTHEN 363 TONS A 1.

COPPERED and Copper fastened, sails fast, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched for L[illegible] of this mon[illegible]
Ap[illegible]
SK[illegible]

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on, or standing indebted to Major JOHN HARDING, late of the Bombay Establishment, deceased, are requested to settle their accounts with Messrs. FORBES & CO. the Agents of the Executors in India.

Bombay, 8th September 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT RAYMUTY ALLANAHS, of Bombay, Mamun, hath contracted with JAGONNATH SUNKERSETT, to Mortgage his DWELLING HOUSE and 2 RANGES or chauls containing 27 apartments, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, at or near Poydowney Road, in the street of Cassim Gowly and in the neighbourhood of Abbah Ebrahim's houses, both sides right and left. Any person or persons having any Claim, Mortgage, or inheritable right, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to CASSIDASS HURIDASS, the Goomastah of the Mortgagee, near Mumbadavee road, within 14 days from the date hereof or else the same will not be afterwards admitted. Dated this 7th Sept. 1826.

ખબર • ડીઆંથી • આપીએચજે

શ્રી • ખુબજવાલો • મેમંન • રેકેમતી • અલાનાશ એધણીએ • ધેકેર • એક • તથા • ચાલો • બે • ગાલા ૨૭ ની • જગનનાય • શંકરશેઠને • ગીરવી • આપવાનુ • શાટુ • કીધુંછે — એ • ચાલ • શ્રી • બાકારકોટ • પાએધાનીનાં • રશતા • આગલ • કાશંમ • ગવલીનાં • મોકોલામાંછે — એ • ચાલની • જમની • તથા • દાબી • બાજુઓની • પડોશમાં • આબા • કુતરાકામનાં • ધેકેરોછે — એ • ઉપર • કરએક • લોક • અગર • લોકોનો • દાવો • અગર • ગીર ી • દાવો • અગર • વારશો • પોયતો કોએતો • તે • ધણીઓએ • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમાં • આવીને • ગીરવી • લેનારના • ગુમાશતો • કાશીદાશ • કરીદાશને • શ્રી • માબા દેવીનાં • રશતા • આગલ • જાકેર • કરે — તેમા રપછી • કોઈનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • નહી *

તારીખ ૭ મી • શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the Effects of the undermentioned deceased officers, has, after paying Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages &c. lodged the Balance in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

Late Captain Luke Home, of the 14th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, ...	Rs. 950-3-23
Arrears of Staff Pay &c. due to the late Ensign Arnaud, of the 22d Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, ...	469-3-74
	Rupees 1,420-2-97

R. A. WILLIS,
Town Major.

BOMBAY,
TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
7th September 1826.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Will of the late JOHN STUTELY Esq. of Bombay, having been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to BENJAMIN FULLER and THOMAS TREVO[illegible] TATHAM Esqrs., Executors of [illegible] ceased, all persons having [illegible] standing indebted to th[illegible] quested to settle

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of the Estate and Effects of JAMES GOSS RICHARDS, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of September 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

A PUZZLER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"It is my pleasure,
"I buy my words by weight, not by measure,"
"Short and quick, like a donkey's gallop."

MR. EDITOR.

Brevity is the word, and conciseness the order of the day; so here goes, without any beating about the bush or circumlocution whatever. Are your readers aware, that the word THAT may occur five times in regular succession without the intervention of another word or letter, and still be good English? By the way, I cannot resist speaking a word to S, of last Courier. However benevolent his intentions are (and this no one can deny), his letter on the Fund is a series of assumptions in which he completely bags the question. He must not imagine, that, because I object to the principles of the Fund, I have less respect for, and confidence in the Directors, or less attachment to the widows and their children. In esteem for the former, and I may say love for the latter, I will not abate S. a jot. It is the system, and not the managers or claimants, that my strictures have been directed against. While the embargo lasts, and the interdict is in force, I am briefly and shortly,

Your's obediently,
Cal-ab, September 8th 1826. Y.

Original Poetry.

WALLACE.

(Continued from our Paper of August 26.)

CANTO II.

I.

All hail! once more, to those who deign
Once more to heed my simple strain—
The Scots have won by bow and brand,
From foreign thrall, their native land;
And Stirling only owns the sway
Of England's king, as best it may.—
The hamlet's ingle learns to smoke,
The patient ox obeys the yoke,
And Scottish maid thro' haugh or holm
May list love-prayer 'neath hawthorn's bloom.—
Now wide fair Scotland's host encamps,
On high her yellow lion ramps,
And rattles in the winds that sweep
Along the plain near Stirling's keep—
Brave Wallace is lord regent made.
That far and near her fame may spread;
Her nobles all are here to die,
Or hail a laurel'd victory,
And sware the dragon's wing shall cower,
Down from high Snowdon's highest tower,—
But leave we them to dream of war;
Our tale is of sweet Ellen Mar.

II.

I said the lady Ellen's face
Was all that's beauteous, all that's grace;
Perchance, I also said her mind
Surpass'd that given to womankind—
Oh me! the best are prey to grief,
As blight-worm takes the freshest leaf!
Could all her graces not avert
Love's pain even from her spotless heart?
Then did she love—alas!—yet say
The word to which her heart told nay?
—No, soothly spoke she to her sire,
To Wallace she could not aspire;
But gaz'd upon his manly brow—
So noble—so serene,
Rapt in th' enthusiastic glow
In which a pilgrim greets some scene
Of wonders wrought in eastern lands,
Where Horeb, or Mount Sinai stands,
But love was not in this—Oh! no,
'Twas all a young mind's generous glow;
And not for him her bosom thrill'd
Th'emotion, which her sire beheld,
And not for him, her black eye's light
Lent lustre to her forehead white,
And not for him, her changing cheek
Threw out its red and white so quick,
Oh! not for him, but for another,
She tried her bosom's throb to smother.
Her father judg'd love there; but err'd
In guessing whom his child preferr'd,
For what sane lover's look can spy
The language of a lover's eye!
When eve falls red, and morn is grey,
Expect the sun's all cloudless ray;
But woman's love's a glamour-trick
That fools the sage's art to speak.
And will ye deem her loose or light
That she set not her father right?
—'Twere harsh; for aspin trembles not
More than a maiden's tender thought,
Nor closes the small shrinking plant,
From touch with greater speed,
Than damsel's breast doth shrink, and pant,
Her lov'd one plead;
semble but to hear,
must be her fear.—
laid
hwell's maid.

III.

Few days into few weeks were flown,
Since Wallace had from Bothwell gone—
When o'er the country far and near,
Did wond'rers tell and wond'rers hear,
How sore in Lanerk Southrons rue'd
Their careless wardship, in their blood,
And fabled stories caus'd his blade
Do all, and not the ambuscade,
And every kindly hearted Scot
Grew warm in telling how he fought;
And Bothwell's noble-minded lord,
Tho' aged, grasp'd his father's sword,
And summon'd men, from hill and haugh,
To bowne them to the weapon-shaw.—
Alas! the wily English view'd
With joy the Earl's warlike mood,
And fair pretext therein espied
To seize his lands, and lordship wide.

IV.

June's month was in her garb array'd,
Red blent with green o'er woodland shade,
And every bank was budding fair,
And many a shrub perfum'd the air.—
The eve had fallen—the hare alone
Skipp'd o'er the green grass in the moon,
And nought was heard but from the oak
The lonely houlet's boding croak;
The stars were twinkling in the river,
The soft winds sigh'd, the branch did shivor,
And it was all a lovely night,
As ere was seen in clear moonlight.
More bright than wish'd by lurking foes
The castle thro' the trees arose.
And thro' the evening, from afar,
Was seen the lordly crest of Mar.
But what is that, the warder sees
Glimmering among the trees!—
Hist! that was sure a warrior's tramp!
Heards't thou no horse, his snaffle champ!
Arm ye! arm ye! treason's here!—
The foe is strong, the foe is near!—
The warders shout, the alarm is given,
The echo with the bugle's riven,
Now o'er each turret strains the bow—
The ladders down again they throw—
Now o'er the fosse the red ones boils,
Back, back each crested head recoils
But on they press once more, and strain
The ladder 'gainst the barbican,
While rattle on the slated tower
Sharp arrows like a winter-shower,
Alas! it is a countless host,
And each would seize on danger's post!
They mount—they mount—some tumble back,
But others place them in the attack—
It cannot last, tho' Bothwell's blood
Be running free as mountain flood;
Her yeomen bold are strewn around
And those who stand have many a wound,
And lack the might tho' oft they strain
To toss the ladders back again—
Now hand to hand, hilt strikes on hilt,
Now blow is caught as soon as dealt,
But vainly Bothwell's bravest bleed,
The foemen press, they must recede.
Saint George, and England!—ah that cry
All cheering settles victory—
Their feet have gain'd the wall where heap
Of slain, alone, doth barrier keep—
Now o'er they spring—as well 'gainst wave,
Might sailors leaking vessel save,
As Bothwell's best, so faint, so few
Bear up against that countless crew,
Whom, leave we here all wild, and rude
To do their bloodiest deed of blood.

V.

How far'd the lady Ellen when
Her home was seiz'd by lawless men?—
——Even as the lilly bides the blast,
Pale, motionless she sunk aghast—
Even as the lamb beholds the kite
High o'er its head arrest his flight.
What is a hapless maid to do!
Unto her crucifix she flew,
And wrings her hand at every cry,
Then lifts her hope with upward eye;—
But short the time of prayer is made,
Approaches her an armed tread.
Is it a Knight that strains her close!
Her hand clasps to her breast the cross,
And on her knee she bids him aid
(if Knight he be) a helpless maid—
'Tis vain and hopeless—forth he bears
Her struggling, heedless of her tears;
They reach that wood which was beside
Fair Bothwell in its day of pride,
He drags her on a pillion'd steed,
Vaults up himself, and in full speed
Far over hill and holt they fly,
Ere breaks the morning in the sky;
And many a weary ridge is crost
Ere in the depth of forest lost,
At a dark castle's gate they halt,
And enter under bar and bolt.

VI.

Cold on the lady's sad heart rang
Behind her, chain and staple's clang,
Full faint she droop'd—and on her knee
——"Some pity shew (if Knight you be)
My father—is he safe!"——"Aye, ta'en
To Stirling by De Glou'ster's men,
Who little knew the game I play'd
To make a mate of the sweet maid!"—
—Then laughing loud, bid Squire and page
Welcome his love to Hermitage!
Upon the word, with heart elate
He rais'd his visor'd bassinet—
—"Ye powers who have the good in care
Am I lord Soulis' prisoner!"
If thou hast seen a little flower
That trembled on its stalk,—
And seen its tender blossom's cower
Along the garden-walk
If thou hast seen a little bird
Smote by the cruel gled
It hath its trembling feathers stir'd—
Stretch'd out its legs—'tis dead—
If thou hast seen, then may'st thou think
How Ellen's head sunk on her breast,
Whereof the comely rise and sink
Could faintly fur a while be traced.

VII.

The lady from her swoon awoke,
And scarcely trusts her eyes—
Is it a dream, her sight doth mock,
Such as with daylight flies!
Here rests she on a silken bed,
A velvet pillow lifts her head;
Around her all that's bright and gay
For tire-room, in profusion lay
——The arras rough with gold-inlaid,
And fashion'd into scenes that be
In sunn Tyre, and Galilee—
The settils soft were such as suit
The tread of dainty lady's foot;
With fur and down was rais'd the seat;
Like vulture's claw, to mould the feet,
Black ebon strove with ivory,
And ophir-gold most fair to see.
And then upon the tapis' fold
There glow'd a fairy scene,
By that sweet bard, Virgilius, told
Of the first Tyrian queen—
A gallant fleet is sailing free
Adown an orient summer-sea,
And one most queenly on the sands
Shreds silken hair with trembling hands—
'Tis wrought so true you'd think to hear
The hus[illegible]

Woe's me! that even 'neath Afric sky,
True love is crost with perfidy.

VIII.

Well might the lady Ellen's eye
Reject such sight as fantasy—
Bower-maidens trim, with kirtles green,
Assure her 'tis no fairy scene,
And gaily laughing, bid her cheer,
Their lord,—not she—'s a prisoner
And much they laud their master kind—
Alas! to her their words are wind,
She heeds them as the sea when rough
Gives ear unto the sailor bluff;
Within is that, which all around,
Tho' sumptuous, only tends to wound.
Days drag'd on in her captive state,
With all their dreariness and weight.
Her form once roundly moulded fair,
And her plump cheek, become more spare;
The vermeil hath her cheek forsook,
Her eye hath caught the pensive look,
Unsnooded stray'd her braidless tress,
Fair even in utter carelessness;
Yet was she now a nobler creature
Unto a poet's fancy wild,
Than when warmth bloom'd in form and feature—
Than when her black eye's lustre smil'd—
Oh! who hath felt love's brightest glow,
Where beauty may be pitied too!—
The rosy smile o'er dimpled cheek,
Tho' bewitching, may'st thou fly;
But beware when soft and meek
Woman's bosom heaves a sigh;
For that look, sad even when smiling,
Is a look so all-beguiling,
Man should be a saint to see it—
More than one if he could flee it.

IX.

Sad is the hap of maiden pent,
By rugged wall and battlement;
Tho' all within did Eden smile,
Her heart from care it could not wile;
Still lady Ellen's harp did lighten,
The tedium of her lot;
But could not altogether brighten
The sadness of her thought—
Suppose this plaintive ditty sung
At her high casement open flung.
"The hedgehog quits the green, green blade,
To roll upon the moss;
The bee will on the heather feed,
Yet scantly taste the rose;
And I would leave these gawdy rooms,
For bonnie Bothwell-side
Where every flower so sweetly blooms;
But here must I abide.
O, I was in sweet Bothwell free
And blithe, my heart was then
As bird's that hops upon the tree,
Or wild-doe's in her den.
Sport on, ye little birds, and sing
Loud in the hawthorn's bough,
An' I, like you, could take to wing,
To Bothwell I would go—
To Bothwell-bowers so merrily
Where joy and love were mine,
For there, oh! there must be my heart,
Tho' here my body pine.—"
So plaintive-wild, the lady's song,
Was answer'd by a voice more strong,
And thro' its mellow tones was heard
An archness in each gaysome word.
"And was there nought to make the wood
A haunt remember'd well—
And was it then, for bloom and bud
Or eke the primrose pale—
And was it then the throstle's song
That wiled thee there alone,
And all for this, ye tarried long—
Bethink thee, lovely one!
O, all for this, for this alone,
So oft the trees beneath,
When all who could, to rest were gone,
The night air thou dids't breathe;
And sweet one, thou shalt there, once more
Enjoy the moonlight's charm,
Or he who sings, shall sink in gore
Beneath a foe-man's arm!"—
Oh! who can paint the varied change
Of paleness and of red,
That o'er her beauteous face did range—
Who paint the tears she shed!
And yet her eyes were bright—oh! bright
As dew-wet briar-rose in the light;
And all around her forehead wan
A joyous new-born lustre ran—
Oft listens she till eve has roll'd
Adown the west in blaze of gold—
Even till the crow its head doth take
Below its wing of glossy black,
And loth she turns away when night
Hides nature from her aching sight;
But her true-love Knight (for it was he)
No more repeats his melody.—
The lady makes the panel fast,
And sets her down to sleep;
But thoughts her trials sore, are past,
Her eyes from closing keep.—
Sweet Mary, guard her as she lies,
Until the rosy morn arise;
Bid benedicite on her
Who spotless as the snow
Hath foil'd a tempter's guilty snare
And suffer'd matchless woe!

(To be Continued.) BLIND HARRY.

EXTRACT from a METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL kept at Poona for the month of August 1825.

Dates.	Phases of the Moon.	Cary's Fluiometer.	Thes. Jones's Barometer.	Thermometer attached to Do.	Hygrometer of Daniel. Dueing point.	Temperature of the air.	Wt. of aqueous vapour in a cubic foot of air.	Hour of Observation.	Wind.	Remarks.
1st		0 10	27 790	73 0	72	0 74 50	8,251	Sun-rise	None	Overcast.
			27 815	77 50	73	0 77	8,446	9½ A M	Light W S W	Clouds in masses with occasional Sunshine.
			27 760	77 80	73	0 79	8,445	4 P M	Ditto	Nearly a clear sky.
2d			27 774	73	71	0 74 50	7,871	Sun-rise	None	Clouds in masses with some clear sky.
			27 805	76 50	71	0 77	7,937	9½ A M	W S W	Cloudy in watery masses.
3d	●	0 10	27 772	77	73	0 77 50	8,466	4 P M	Ditto	Clouds in masses with Sunshine occasionally.
			27 784	73	71	0 74	7,978	Sun-rise	None	Nearly a clear sky.
		0 01	27 814	76 50	73	0 76 50	8,481	9½ A M	Light S W	Overcast.
4th		0 02	27 765	77	73	0 78	8,469	4 P M	Light W S W	Gleams of Sunshine occasionally.
			27 780	73	71	0 74	7,978	Sun-rise	Light W S W	A good deal of clear sky; black clouds round the horizon.
			27 820	74	72	0 78	8,198	9½ A M	Fresh W S W	Clouds in masses.
5th		0 11	27 783	75	72	0 76	8,212	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
			27 788	72	70	0 74	7,715	Sun-rise	Very light W SW	Overcast.
		0 04	27 846	75	73	0 75	8,503	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto.
6th		0 02	27 810	75	71	0 76	7,950	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto.
			27 800	72	70	0 73 50	7,722	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto.
		0 01	27 883	74 50	74	0 75	8,791	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto.
7th		0 06	27 794	74 50	71	0 75 50	7,957	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto.
		0 05	27 809	74 50	70	0 73	7,725	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto.
			27 845	75	73	0 75 50	8,456	9½ A M	Ditto	Overcast, with gleams of Sunshine.
8th		0 03	27 798	75 50	70	0 76 50	7,690	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
			27 790	72 50	71	0 73 50	7,925	Sun-rise	Ditto	Gleams of Sunshine occasionally.
			27 813	77 50	72	0 78	8,184	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto do. do.
9th		0 05	27 771	78 50	71	0 79 50	7,802	4 P M	W by S	Overcast.
			27 767	73	70	0 74	7,715	Sun-rise	None	Ditto.
			27 805	77 50	72	0 77 50	8,191	9½ A M	Light W S W	Partially overcast.
10th	D	0 03	27 768	76	73	0 77	8,471	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
			27 772	72	70	0 73 50	7,722	Sun-rise	Ditto	Ditto
			27 805	77	73	0 77 50	8,166	9½ A M	Ditto	Gleams of Sunshine.
11th			27 800	77	71	0 78	7,923	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
			27 818	73	71	0 74 50	7,971	Sun-rise	None	Overcast.
			27 860	79	72	0 79	8,140	9½ A M	W S W	A good deal of Sunshine.
12th			27 819	80	72	0 81 50	8,185	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto.
			27 833	73	70	0 74 50	7,708	Sun-rise	None	Overcast.
			27 874	79	69	0 78 50	7,411	9½ A M	Light W S W	Gleams of Sunshine.
13th			27 824	79	71	0 80	7,856	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
			27 831	73	68	0 74 50	7,227	Sun-rise	None	Thin Clouds.
14th			27 884	74	69	0 77	7,430	9½ A M	Light W S W	Ditto.
			27 830	78 50	70	0 80 50	7,629	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
			27 824	72 50	68	0 78 50	7,252	Sun-rise	Light W S W	Overcast with thin clouds.
15th			27 890	80	70	0 79	7,649	9½ A M	Ditto	Nearly a clear sky.
			27 816	80	72	0 81 50	8,135	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto do.
		0 02	27 780	72 50	70	0 75	7,702	Sun-rise	Ditto	Overcast, light showers at night.
16th			27 808	78	71	0 78 50	7,916	9½ A M	Ditto	Nearly a clear sky.
			27 775	82	69	0 83	7,360	4 P M	Fresh W	Clear sky, a light shower at 3 o'clock.
17th	○		27 773	74	69	0 75	7,426	Sun-rise	None	Nearly a clear sky.
			27 788	77 50	70	0 78	7,662	9½ A M	Very light W	Ditto.
			27 747	81 50	69	0 85 50	7,360	4 P M	W	Ditto.
			27 785	74 50	70	0 76	7,688	Sun-rise	None	Quite overcast.
18th			27 837	78 50	69	0 78 50	7,411	9½ A M	Very light W	Ditto do.
			27 765	82 50	72	0 88 50	8,107	4 P M	W	Nearly overcast.
			27 800	76	72	0 77	8,198	Sun-rise	None	Quite overcast and dull.
19th			27 824	77	71	0 78	7,928	9½ A M	Very light W	Overcast.
			27 771	80 50	72	0 82	8,128	4 P M	W	Nearly a clear sky.
			27 775	74	70	0 75	7,702	Sun-rise	Very light W	Quite overcast and dull.
20th			27 809	76	71	0 77	7,937	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto.
			27 755	77 50	70	0 79	7,649	4 P M	W	Ditto.
			27 760	74	70	0 76	7,688	Sun-rise	None	Sky partially clear.
21st			27 788	78 50	70	0 78 50	7,655	9½ A M	Light W	Ditto.
			27 760	79	71	0 80 50	7,889	4 P M	W	Quite overcast.
			27 805	74	71	0 76	7,[illegible]50	Sun-rise	None	Quite Overcast.
22d			27 862	79 50	72	0 79 50	8,162	9½ A M	Light W	Nearly a clear sky.
			27 804	80	69	0 81	7,379	4 P M	Fresh W	Partially clouded, a light Shower at 3.
			27 825	74	70	0 76	7,688	Sun-rise	None	Quite overcast and very dull.
			27 839	77 50	72	0 78	8,184	9½ A M	Light W	Overcast,
22d		0 15	27 803	75	74	0 77	8,761	4 P M	Ditto	Rain and Overeast.
		0 09	27 805	73	72	0 75	8,227	Sun-rise	Ditto	Light rain, quite overcast.
			27 840	76 50	73	0 77	8,474	9½ A M	Ditto	Overcast.
			27 772	77	71	0 78	7,923	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto.
24th		0 06	27 764	73 50	71	0 74 50	7,971	Sun-rise	Light W	Nearly a clear sky.
			27 785	75 50	75	0 76 50	9,067	9½ A M	Ditto	Quite overcast.
			27 750	76 50	72	0 77	8,198	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
25th	☾	0 08	27 765	73	71	0 74 50	7,971	Sun-rise	None	Ditto.
			27 791	75	71	0 77	7,937	9½ A M	W	Ditto.
			27 777	77	70	0 77 50	7,668	4 P M	Ditto	Partially overcast.
26th			27 812	74	70	0 75	7,702	Sun-rise	None	Overcast.
			27 850	76	72	0 77 50	8,195	9½ A M	W	Ditto.
			27 796	77	70	0 78 50	7,655	4 P M	Fresh W	Quite overcast.
27th			27 798	74	71	0 75	7,964	Sun-rise	Light W	Ditto.
			27 825	76 50	71	0 77 50	7,980	9½ A M	Ditto	Ditto.
			27 789	77	73	0 78 50	8,453	4 P M	W	Ditto and a short shower.
28th			27 785	73	71	0 74 50	7,971	Sun-rise	None	Overcast
			27 800	76 50	71	0 77	7,937	9½ A M	W	Partially overcast.
			27 763	78	70	0 79	7,649	4 P M	Ditto	Overcast.
29th			27 785	74	71	0 75	7,964	Sun-rise	Light W	Partially overcast.
			27 824	77	70	0 78	7,662	9½ A M	W	Ditto,
			27 781	79	71	0 80	7,896	4 P M	Ditto	Quite overcast.
30th			27 810	74	71	0 76	7,950	Sun-rise	None	Ditto.
			27 846	77	72	0 77 50	8,191	9½ A M	W	Ditto.
			27 795	77 50	70	0 78 50	7,655	4 P M	Ditto	Ditto.
31st			27 785	77	70	0 75	7,702	Sun-rise	None	Overcast.
			27 809	73	72	0 77 50	8,191	9½ A M	W	Ditto.
			27 761	79	70	0 79 50	7,6424	P M	Fresh W	Partially overcast.

Total fall of Rain in August.....	1	03
Ditto ditto in July	8	43
Ditto ditto in June.....	3	30
Ditto ditto in May	3	41
Total [illegible]a——....	16	17

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TIMOTHY QUICKSIGHT *is under consideration.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon^s at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta..30 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 31 days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

The H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely has arrived at Madras, having left England on the 22d of May. We have received papers of the 18th 19th and 20th May by this opportunity, from which we have given extracts. We have also inserted such heads of intelligence as have appeared in the Madras Papers

We are sorry to state, the condition of the country did not appear to be in the least improved.—The political Doctors, (we mean the regular M. D.'s) were quite at a *non plus* as to the nature of the evil, and were consequently puzzled as to the application of a remedy. The quacks were of course busy in offering their nostrums, but the patient appeared to be entirely left to nature, and we hope *vis medicatrix*, as it is called, will soon begin to renovate and give vigour to the body politic, and remove that torpor and debility which affects it to a degree almost before unknown.

On the 19th of May Mr. Brougham brought forward a motion respecting the mode in which the Colonial Administrations had carried into effect the measures proposed by Ministers for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, in consequence of the resolutions of the House of Commons in 1823, and after a long speech, in which he attempted to shew that the Colonial Assemblies had manifested no disposition to promote those measures, moved "That the House would early next Session take into its consideration such measures as appear necessary for carrying the resolutions of 1823 into effect."

This motion was lost by 100 to 38.

Mr. Canning made a powerful and a brilliant speech on this occasion, which he terminated by stating, "that while Ministers intended to carry into effect the gradual but effectual abolition of slavery, they would resist any measure which would have an air of menace to the Colonial Legislatures, and lessen the means of effecting the wholesome and holy determination of his Majesty's Government."

One solitary petition had been presented in Parliament in favour of the Greeks.—In the course of the discussion on this petition Mr. Hobhouse observed, that though his feelings were most favourable to the Greek cause, from circumstances which had lately come to his knowledge, he did not wish to press the subject on the attention of the House, as any measures Government might have in contemplation would be embarrassed by an anticipation of the question in Parliament In the course of his speech Mr. H. remarked, that "If he had brought forward the subject, which dependence on the motives or intentions of Government had prevented, he could have proved that France had acted with duplicity and perfidy, while this country had adhered to a system of integrity and honour."

On the 18th of May the Attorney General obtained leave in the House of Commons to bring in a Bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the Commission on the practice in the Court of Chancery, and in a long speech satisfactorily shewed the evils of some of the forms of the Court of Chancery, and the benefits which were likely to result from the adoption of the recommendations of the Committee.

On the same day Mr. Wynn gave notice, on the part of Mr. Canning, that it was his intention to move the adjournment of the House to that day week, so that the Session was considered as virtually closed.

Lord C. Somerset had arrived in England, and it will appear from a short extract from the Parliamentary proceedings which we have given, that he was most anxious to have his conduct investigated; but it appears that nothing will be done during the present Session.

The trial of the King *v.* Henry Peto, the contractor for building the new Custom House, had taken place, and had terminated in clearing the defendant's character from every imputation of fraud. Mr. Peto admitted that the building had not been finished according to the terms of the contract, but proved that this was owing to the interference of certain agents of Government, to whose controul it appears he submitted. In respect to the question of responsibility, the trial has terminated in a point of law, viz. "Whether the direction of the agents of the parties contracted with can be allowed to supersede the terms of a written contract, so as to save the contractor from all liability to his employers, and operate so as to rescind the same." The proceedings on this trial will appear in our next.

The free traders *Boyne* and *Recovery*, for Bombay, passed through the Downs on the 17th of May.

X has again come forward in the Gazette, but under a different signature. As he describes his feelings as kind and conciliating, and as capable of harmonizing with whatever is beautiful and sublime, it would be wrong in us to do any thing to disturb such a happy state of mental serenity. In fact, we do not intend entering at all at present into the discussion of the advantages or disadvantages of the non-registry of the Calcutta Regulation. Our explanation in our last number has, it appears, removed the *vast* suspicions entertained by LUDAWHISKY, as to our motives for not publishing the proceedings in the Supreme Court, and that is all that we could ask for. LUDAWHISKY acknowledges that there were some perils in publishing legal proceedings here, but then, he says, "The judgment of the Supreme Court, relative to the press Regulation, is in the office of the Clerk of the Crown. There can be no danger in publishing that part of the proceedings. Why, therefore, do you not not give it to the public?" We answer, because we have refused to publish private reports of the proceedings in the Supreme Court--and admitting the peril which LUDAWHISKY alludes to, it would not surely raise our character for impartiality or independence, if we were only to admit those isolated portions of them, for the insertion of which the sanction of authority happened to guarantee our safety. This is our answer, and we think the same success has attended the attempt to *pin* us to the wall, as displayed itself in the endeavour to *screw* us up into a corner. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the allusion to "lugging in the poor Chronicle." The Courier was the first paper in Bombay that ever admitted a remark or piece of intelligence from the Chronicle into its pages, and continued to do so till the latter paper exhibited some very flippant and somewhat personal allusions, at the period the late Editor of the Gazette assumed the management of that paper. But LUDAWHISKY says, that we have charged the Chronicle, after his death and burial, and the Editor of the Gazette, after his late retreat into *ambush*, with the same delinquency for which we have been tried at the bar of the public. We have denied, and still deny, the delinquency, and therefore the charge, as far as regarded our own opinion, could have been no charge at all: but if we are delinquents, those who acted as we did must be delinquents also; and so far the Bombay papers, as regards the question of not publishing the proceedings in the Supreme Court, must stand or fall together. As to the last part of LUDAWHISKY's letter, it is quite unintelligible—all *leather and prunella*. What cocked hats, black facings, black plumes, lancets, long swords, *Toon Cooncils*, Glasgow looms, and sour claret, can have to do with the question of publishing the proceedings of the Supreme Court, is quite beyond our *ken*. There is nothing in the whole combination with which a mind fond of the beautiful and sublime is likely to harmonize; but people may differ in their tastes as well as their opinions, so LUDAWHISKY farewell.

On Tuesday last Limjee Cawajee gave a splendid ball and supper, at the new house lately erected by him in Nesbit Lane. Among the party we noticed Sir Edward and Lady West, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Sir Charles Chambers, and many of the leading members of our society, as also a number of respectable natives. The party was one of the largest we have witnessed in Bombay, nearly two hundred and fifty people having sat down to supper. The hospitable landlord did all he could to make his guests happy and comfortable, and succeeded most admirably. Dancing was kept up till nearly three o'clock, and in fact, society is indebted to Limjee Cawajee for the enjoyment of as pleasant and amusing an evening, as has fallen to their lot for a long time past.

It has been generally supposed that the light of knowledge had the effect of humanizing the minds of men, and of rooting out the seeds of strife and contention. These effects, however, do not appear to be always the effect of a good education, as has been lately exemplified at home, and more particularly among the medical tribe. About a thousand of the surgeons in and about London, with Mr. Laurence at their head, have rebelled against their College, and in their rage for radicalizing have of course drawn their precedents from the days when *shaving* was an honourable branch of their profession. These gentlemen, it would appear, wish to apply the *knife* to some *warts* and *excrecencies*, which in their opinion deform the body corporate which presides over their interests; but we would advise them to be very cautious in their *operations*. The *tufts*, too, at Oxford and Cambridge, have been rioting at no allowance with the townspeople, and the Proctors have been obliged to be constantly under arms. In Edinburgh, as may be seen by a trial which we have inserted, Dr. Hamilton, the Professor of Midwifery, has prosecuted Dr. Hope, the Professor of Chemistry, and obtained £500 damages. The same far-famed Doctor, on a former occasion, got £300 damages from the late Dr. Gregory for the very simple act of knocking him down: and we are sure that Gregory never would have done any thing of the kind, if Hamilton had not disturbed him at the very moment that he imagined he had caught the solution of a difficult mathematical problem, and when he was dreaming about *letting fall a perpendicular*. If Dr. Hamilton goes on in this way, he will make a fortune by the number of suits in which he is engaged—an event which never, we believe, occurred out of the precincts of a Court of Justice, and which he may put down as a very *extraordinary case*.

THE GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 5th.

The Ship Atalanta (Free Trader) Wm. Johnson Commander, from London the 18th April, the Good Success, Wm. Poynton Commander, from China the 10th June, and the Brig Theodore, Wm. Longlais, Commander, from Pondicherry, have arrived since our last,

Passengers by the Atalanta—Mr. Finey, Free Mariner, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. Mant, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Walker, Mr. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Boulderston H. C's. Marine, Mr. Amphorsa, and Mr. Fortene.

The Atalanta, of course, brings us no news subsequent to that brought by the Morro Castle.

By the Good Success we have received private letters to the 10th June, in which it is stated that both the Cotton and Opium Markets are stated to be on the decline. As little or nothing was doing in either, the prices quoted may be considered entirely nominal.—Bombay Cotton is quoted at from 10 Tale to 12 Tale 5 Mace, and Malwa Opium is quoted at 1070 Dollars per Chest. This last price would by no means reimburse those who purchased at the January Sales, and as neither the Malwa which was sold here in March, nor that which was sold at Calcutta, in July, could have arrived in China before the departure of the Good Success, the chances are, that on their arrival prices will fall considerably, and that all who have embarked in this precarious and ever mutable trade, entirely dependent on the peculiar character of the Chinese, about which we know so very little, will bitterly repent having had any share whatever in so doubtful a speculation.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon J. McMorris 21st Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant W. Tudore, 8th M. N. I.
Ensign R. Shortreed, 11th Regt. N. I.
Captain Smith, H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieutenant H. Sandwith, 4th Extra Battalion.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant A. P. LeMessurier, 23d Regt. N. I.
Captain W. Shaw, 18th M. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 4th Ship Good Success, Captain Wm. Poynton, from China, 10th June.
Do. Brig Theodore, Captain Longlais, from Pondicherry.
Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Surat.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 3d Ship Claremont, Captain James Honner, to Greenock.
7th Ship King George the Fourth, Captain P. Butler, to Calcutta.
Do. Brig Columbine, Captain James Tuit, to Cape of Good Hope and London.
Do. Brig William, Captain G. F. Andree, to Madras.
Passengers by Ship King George the Fourth.—Mrs. Budwell, Mrs. Everell, Captain Alexander, Captain Hyde, Mr. R. Page.
Passengers by Brig Columbine.—Captain Shaw, and Ensign Crocket.
Passengers by Brig William.—Mrs. Andree and family, and Mrs. Hall.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 20th, Ship Province, Captain J. M. Ardlie, from London the 19th April, Teneriffe the 14th May, and Johanna the 27th July.
Do. Ship Duke of Bedford, Captain M. Pearson, from London the 22d March, Madeira the 11th April, and the Mauritius the 7th July.
22d, H. M. Ship Cyrene, Captain Campbell, from Trincomalee, the 20th August.
23d. H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, Captain E. Mangles, from England the 22d May.
DEPARTURE.—August 19th, H. M. Ship Slaney, Capt. Thornton, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 10th Ship Hashmy, J. S[illegible] from Akyab 2d August.
11th Ship Fergusson, J. Cunninghame, from Akyab 2d August.
Ditto General Wood. John Hudson, from Rangoon 1st July and Masulipatam 2d August.
Ditto Hero of Malown, A. McCullum, from Rangoon 26th July.
Ditto Fazarobany, H. Vardon, from Akyab 2d August.
Brig John Shore, Thomas Rees, from Batavia 1st and Singapore 18th July.
12th Brig William, W. Love, from Akyab 1st August.
13th Ship Jangheer, G. Wise, from Rangoon 16th July.
15th ship Nerbudda, J. Burgess, from Akyab 5th August.
Passengers per Hashmy, from Akyab:—Captain G. P. Wymer, Commanding; Lieutenant G. Cumine, Adjutant; Mr. Twiner, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. G. Young; 239 Rank and File, 61st Regt.; 61 Followers ditto.
Per Fergusson:—Mrs. Shepherd; Captain Stewart; Lieutenant Robinson; Lieutenant McDonald; 1 Non-commissioned Officer; 370 Troops of the 61st Regt. N. I.
Per Fazarobany:—Mrs. Vardon and two Children; Lieutenant Glasgow, Commanding Detachment 61st Regt.; Lieutenant Skinner; Conductor Miller; Quarter-Master Serjeant Fitzgerald; Mr. Thomas Moore.
Per Brig John Shore, from Batavia:—Mrs. Grenier: Mrs. Mysten; Miss S. Edwards; Miss Grenier; Mr. Grenier; and two Native Servants.
Per Jangheer, from Rangoon;—Mrs. Coff and Caild.
Per Nerbudda:—Lieutenant J. W. Scott, Commanding Detachment Artillery; Lieutenant R. Codrington, 49th Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General, South East Division; Lieutenant H. C. Talbot, 61st Native Infantry; Lieutenant A. Cardew; Mr. T. Huett, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; Conductors David Evans and Robert Smeihy; Assistant Apothecaries Hamilton, and Bustraud; Quarter Master Serjeant Robert Steele; 105 European Artillery, and 309 Native ditto, and Followers.
DEPARTURES.—August 11th Ship Elizabeth, Walter Cock, for London via Port Louis.
12th Portuguese Ship Novo Pacquete, J. J. Andrade, for Macao.
13th American Ship Rasselas, J. Austin, or Boston.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Kaira, on the 25th August, the Lady of John Williams Esq., of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Kaira, on the 26th August, the Infant Son of John Williams Esq.
On Thursday, the 31st August, William, the second Son of Mr. G. Higgs, aged 16 months.
On the morning of the 4th Instant, after an illness of four days, Mr. Robert Macdowall, Superintendent of the Govt. Lithographic Press, deeply regretted by his immediate Friends.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Secunderabad on the 31st July, Mr. James McGill, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Jane, Daughter of the late Conductor E. Bishop.
At St. George's Church, on the 17th August, Lieut. N. F. Johnson, of the 26th Regt. N. I. to Bridget Mary Ibbert, Second Daughter of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
On the 19th August, Mr. G. W. Steele, of the Medical Department, to Miss Charlotte Purcell.
BIRTHS.—At Wallajahbad, on the 12th August, the Wife of Mr. Gabriel G. Donald, of the Medical Department, of a Son.
On the 19th August, Mrs. S. D. Vanspall, of a Daughter.
At Trichinopoly, on the 19th August, the Lady of Captain J. Fulton, Dep. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl, Southern Division, of a Daughter.
On the 21st August, the Lady of F. A. Robson, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Madras on the 30th July, Lieut. Mowbray Stephenson, 36th Regt. N. I.
At Secunderabad, on the 9th August, Ensign W. Pennefather, 46th Regt. N. I. son of —Pennefather, Esq. Collector of Excise for the County of Cork.
At Pondicherry, on the 15th August, Mrs. Ann Emily Parizet, the Lady of P. Parizet, Esq. Commissaire de Marine at this Presidency, and second daughter of the late Hon. George Turnour, of his Britannic Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service; aged 28 years and 6 months.
On the 21st August, Mrs. S. D. Vanspall, second Daughter of B. A. Storke, Esq. late Resident at Poonacail of his Netherland Majesty's Service.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Malacca, on the 18th June, Capt. J. Cuthber son, Master Attendant, to Miss Charlotte Maria Jemina Bone.
At Berhampore, on the 8th August, Lieut. William Murray Stewart, of the 22d Regt. N. I. to Charlotte, eldest Daughter of Capt. Denham, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry.
At Calcutta, on the 9th August, Lieut. Henry Clayton Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Jean Henrietta, Daughter of Lieut. General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B.
At Cuddalore, on the 18th July, Lieut. Col. James Stuart Fraser, to Miss Henrietta Stevenson.
Lately at Kaits, Robert Atherton, Esq. Superintendant of the Government Stud and Sitting Magistrate of Delft Island, to Eleanor Tolet, fourth Daughter of the late George Burleigh, Esq. Surgeon. Half Pay 2d Ceylon Regt. and Sitting Magistrate of Kaits.
BIRTHS.—At Futtyghur, on the 12th July last, Mrs. E. MacCutchen, of a Daughter.
At Singapore, on the 8th July, at the House of Claude Queiros, Esq. the Lady of Captain Green, of the Ship John Munro, of a Son.
At Secunderabad, on the 13th July, the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor Ranson, Ordnance Department, of a Son.
At Palamcottah, on the 14th July, Mrs. Rhenius, of a Son.
At Berhampore, on the 30th July, the Lady of Lieut. W. Thomas, His Majesty's Light Infantry, of a Son.
At Collah Factory, in the District of Jessore, on the 3d August, Mrs. M. J. D'Valadares, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Mrs. Richard Wall, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 7th August, Mrs. John Bartlett, of a Daughter.
At Serampore, on the 9th August, the Lady of Henry Cooke, Junior, Esq. of a Son.
At Barrackpore, on the 9th August, Mrs. J. C. Watson, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 15th August, the Lady of Charles G. Strettel, Esq. of a Son.
At Sausnie, Ally Ghur, on the 27th August, Mrs. Thomas Bird, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Sea on the 28th May last, Captain J. Heron, of the Ship Hercules, aged 28 years.
At Cawapore, on the 4th June, Hephzibah Maria Watson, second Daughter of Lieut. Col. Watson, 42d Regt. aged 11 years.
At Colombo, on the 5th July, John, eldest Son of Major Fraser, aged 1 year and 8 months.
At Secunderabad, on the 21st July, Mrs. Mary Bergin, aged 17 years and 4 months.
At Patna, on the 27th July, the Infant Son of Dr. R. Johnson, aged 6 months.
At [illegible] on the 27th July, Lieut. Christopher Robe[illegible] Interpreter and Quarter Master, 37th Reg[illegible] Infantry, aged 25 years and a half.
[illegible] on the 30th July, Mrs. Ann Han[illegible]

At Calcutta, on the 5th August, Master Francis Monius Hollingbury, aged 2 years 1 month and 26 days.

At Saugor, on the 7th August, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Macqueen, Thomas Waterman, Esq. aged 54 years.

At Fort William, on the 12th August, Cap'ain Edward Waller, of H. M's. 87th Regt. aged 34 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, William Hussey Websterfield, Esq. aged 33 years.

At Howrah, on the 14th August, Mrs. J. Mackey, aged 24 years and 4 months.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26¼ *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 1 *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees .....3 *Discount.*

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in the roads, early this morning, of the H. C.'s Ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Capt. E. Mangles, from England the 2d May. The following is a list of her Passengers.

Miss M. Bainbridge; Mr. J. G. S. Beveril, Writer; Captain Stewart, in Command of the Troops on board being Detachments of H. M. 89th and 30th Regiments, Lieutenant J. Russell, 89th Regiment, Lieutenant T. Strand, Ensigns H. Layard and E. Myles, 89th Regt., Ensign Armstrong, 30th Regiment, Ensign W. Bedford, Royals, Ensign M. A. Welmot, Messrs. B. S. Sullivan, J. Stewart, E. Kenworthy, George Reade, A. S. Gore, William Curtis, L. Moore, T. S. Wilson, A. S. Powys, H. S. Waters, J. S. Moore, J. Kempthorne, and Frederick Gottrewe, Cadets.

The *Rose*, sailed together with the *Marchioness of Ely*, but parted company in the Channel.

The *Regent*, passed the Downs on the 17th May.

The *Woodford*, Capt. Chapman, and *Mellish*, Capt. G. W. Cole, have arrived in England, the former on the 16th and the latter on the 13th May, with Genl. Bowser and the other passengers---all well.

The Morning Post Newspaper of the 19th May says---"The House of Commons will adjourn this day till Friday next, to allow time to the Lords to pass the Bills now in progress; and the Prorogation is expected to take place on Tuesday se'nnight, the 30th inst.

"Parliament will be dissolved a few days after the Prorogation."

Lieut. General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B., late Commander in Chief at Bombay, reached London on the 15th of May.

We regret to state that the Lady of Sir Walter Scott died at Edinburgh on the 14th of May.

The following are the few hasty extracts we have been enabled to make from the Papers received by the above arrival.

PRICES OF STOCKS, May 18.

Bank Stock 201,200	Bank Long Ann. 18 11-10 9-16.
3 per Cent. Red. 77⅜½	India Stock
3 per Cent. Cons. 78⅛⅞	India Bonds 9 10 pm.
3½ per Cents. 84½	Exch. Bills, 1000*l.* 9 10 pm.
4 per Cents. 84¼	Do. 500*l.* 9 10 pm.
New 4 per Cents. 94¾¼	Do. Small, 9 10 pm.
New Scrip	Cons. for Acc. 78⅛⅞

THE MORNING HERALD, May 18.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday Evening.

The cotton market to-day is said to be as dull, flat, and unprofitable as it has been for some time past. A handloom manufacturer informs me, that he has been bid for some calico just within a shilling per piece of what it cost him—that is, he has been offered about the price of the material alone. The woollen trade is reported as being rather improving in demand, but the price still continues as low as ever.

In the neighbourhood of Stansfield and Todmorden, villages situated amongst the moors and mountains, and on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the weavers are represented as being in the most miserable condition. These remote districts, having no local press to make known their situation, have excited less sympathy, and consequently have received less assistance than some other places, whose condition, though bad, has not been so bad as their's. The London Committee has sent down 150*l.* to be distributed amongst the distressed manufacture of Todrsmorden, Walsend, Stansfield, and Langfield; but this money happening to fall into the hands of persons belonging to the two former townships, they have refused to give any part of it to the two latter—at least such is the report. The sum, however, is certainly a very inadequate one for the relief of four of the most distressed townships in the counties of York and Lancaster. They have also received 100*l.* from the Liverpool subscription; but their situation is, nevertheless, very deplorable, and such as ought to engage the serious and immediate attention of the London Committee. To add to the miserable condition of the poor hand-loom weavers, the principal manufacturers appear to be quarrelling amongst themselves respecting the terms on which they shall give out employment. Several of them have agreed to pay their weavers 15d. a piece (about 30 yards) for weaving calico, providing the parishes to which the weavers belong will give 3d. a piece more, and thus make it 1s. 6d. a piece. This seems a strange course of proceeding, and, as it appears to me, likely to answer no good purpose whatever. Hitherto it has been productive of nothing but evil, for some of the townships having refused to adopt the plan, the manufacturers in the other township have determined to give no employment to the weavers who do not belong to their own parish. Thus Messrs. Fielding and Brothers are turning off all the weavers who do not belong to their townships; and another great house, Ingham and Holinrake, are doing the same with those weavers who do not belong to their parish. There are those, indeed, who say it is only a *ruse*, adopted for the purpose of getting rid of the hand-loom weavers, in order to bring into work the power-looms. At any rate, I am told it is certain that Messrs. Fielding and Brothers are making preparations for bringing into operation about 1,500 power-looms, part of which were, during the late disturbances, sent away by the canal, but which have lately been brought back to the factory of these gentlemen. Such is the state of things, and one cannot imagine a more lamentable one, in these remote mountainous districts, as Mr. Peel very properly calls them.

In the course of a ride which I have made through these districts, I was pleased to observe, that though the men and women had generally a most emaciated and famine-like appearance, yet their children, for the most part, looked clean and healthy. On inquiry I found that many of them, for days together, had actually refused to taste food, in order that their children might not want; prefering—and what affectionate parent would not?—the bitter pangs of hunger, to the cries of a starving offspring.—Would to Heaven that those who never knew any other wants, but what arise from pampered and perverted appetites, would place themselves, even in imagination, in the condition of these poor creatures, and by thus learning what it is to suffer, properly estimate the imperious duty of administering relief.

We last night received the French Papers by express. The following are extracts:—

(From the *Etoile* dated Tuesday.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 20.—As there was every reason to expect, the Porte has rejected all the proposals of Mr. Stratford Canning, in favour of the Greeks. This powerful intervention is, therefore, probably reduced to nothing, at least as far as concerns the way of negociation. The Reis Effendi has refused to agree to any concession. As for the Russian ultimatum, we shall doubtless soon see what will be the result of it.

APRIL 22.—(By express.)—The Reis Effendi has given to M. Minziacky, doubtless as a preliminary answer, this remarkable declaration, "That the Porte could not make any answer before it had consulted its allies, respecting the important demand of Russia." Every body asks who these allies may be, since there is not, to our knowledge, any Christian power bound to the Porte by an offensive and defensive alliance. This answer is considered as evasive, merely calculated to gain time, and people are anxious to see how M. Minziacky will proceed under these circumstances.

PARIS, MAY 15.—A Morning Paper of yesterday has the following news, (the *Etoile* quotes here from the *Courier Francais*, the account of the fall of Missolonghi.)

This news was transmitted from Corfu to Paris, by way of Ancona, to Sir Frederick Adam, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; we still hope that it will not be confirmed.

Our last accounts inform us of the arrival of Admiral Miaulis, and gives us reason to hope that the place would be supplied with provisions, &c.

FRENCH FUNDS—PARIS, MAY 15.—5 per Cents 96f. 40c.; 3 per Cents 64f. 35c.; Neapolitan Rents 73f. 50c.; Royal Spanish Loan 44f. 50c.; Haytian Loan 745f. Exchange on London.—One Month 25f. 55c.; Three Months 25f. 35c.

BLACKBURN,—MAY 15.

Rumour has been busy here to-day, some affirming that the people were assembling again at Enfield and the neighbouring hills, but from the most minute inquiries, I have not been able to obtain a satisfactory confirmation of the report; on the contrary, it appeared to be entirely unfounded.

A troop of the First Dragoon Guards left this town this morning for Manchester.

Whitehall, May 10.

Sir,—It has been represented to the King that considerable distress has for some time prevailed among the working manufacturers in that part of the City of Dublin called the Liberty, and that the privations caused by the want of employment have been hitherto borne by those exposed to them with the greatest patience.

His Majesty is desirous of aiding the benevolent exertions that have been made for the alleviation of this distress, and has been graciously pleased to direct that his name may be added to the list of subscriptions, for the sum of five hundred pounds.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

The Chairman of the Committee in Dublin, for the Relief of the Working Manufacturers.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Ships were thus stationed, viz—Cambridge, for Bengal, to touch at Madras; and James Sibbald, Cornwall, and Hercules, for Bengal direct.

Both the present Representatives for Leicester (Mansfield and Mr. Pares) have publicly announced their intention of retiring from Parliament. Mr. Wm. Evans, of Derby (one of the present Members for Retford), and Mr. Otway Cave, have in consequence offered themselves; and the Corporation of Leicester have earnestly solicited Charles Godfrey Mundy, Esq., of Burton on the Wolds, to become a candidate, and requested the electors to reserve their votes for him.

THE MORNING POST.—MAY 19.

The French Papers of Wednesday which reached us last night by Express, not only cease to contend against the evidence of facts, of which our readers are already in possession respecting the fall of Missilonghi, but contain some details and private accounts which reveal additional horrors. It may be collected from all of them that the heroic garrison and inhabitants of that town, besides being impelled by famine, were betrayed by some secret agents of their enemies, who after persuading them to leave at night a place which they had defended for a year against numerous armies, led them to a masked battery prepared for their destruction, by which their choicest warriors were instantly annihilated. The other divisions, who had under their care the women and children, then endeavoured to regain the town, which they found in the possession of the Egyptians. They succeeded, however, in re-occupying some houses, where they sustained the charge of multitudes, till finding themselves almost overpowered, they set fire to their powder and perished with many of the besiegers. Between three and four thousand women and children are said to have fallen alive into the hands of Ibrahim Pacha, who had selected among the former three hundred of the fairest to be sent as a present to the Sultan, and to his own Father Mehemet Ali.

These Papers also contain a letter from the Infant Don Miguel to his sister the Princess Regent of Portugal, in which he acknowledges her dignity, and says, that "as it was possible that evil-minded persons might seek to execute criminal commotions in the kingdom, by making use of his name, he thought it necessary, positively to declare, that far from authorising directly or indirectly any seditious machinations, nobody respected more than he did the last will of his August Father and Master, and that he should always disapprove every thing not conformable to that will, as expressed in his last Decree appointing a Regency, &c."

We also received last night Dutch Papers to the 18th inst. Major General Hennequin, who had been put under arrest on a charge of being connected with a mysterious affair relative to certain fortifications, committed suicide the day after. The lightning struck the steeple of the church of St. Floreffes, at Brussels, on the 9th inst. and set it on fire, but fortunately the conflagration was extinguished before material damage had been done.

The Earl of Clanwilliam, Ambassador to the King of Prussia, arrived at the Foreign Office, in Downing street, yesterday morning, from his Embassy at Berlin, on leave of absence.

The *Royal George*, East Indiaman, is arrived off Plymouth from Bengal; but she brings no intelligence from that quarter. The date of her sailing is, we believe, early in December.

Letters from the Havannah to the 14th March, state that his Majesty's Ship *Speedwell*, on her voyage from the Bahamas, had picked up the crew of a Spanish vessel wrecked, and also 212 slaves, which she had on board

Died at Edinburgh, on the 14th instant, the Lady of the celebrated Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

[*Mad. Gaz. Ex. Aug.* 23.

After the foregoing articles were sent to the Press, the report of the arrival from England of the H. C. Ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Captain Mangles, reached us: this Ship has had an extraordinary quick Passage; having left the Downs as late as the 22d of May.

Passengers.---Miss M. Bainbridge; Mr. J. G. S. Bruerl, *writer*; Capt. Stewart, in Command of the Troops being a Detachment of H. M. 30th and 89th Regement.; Lieut. J. Russell, 89th Regt.; Lieut. Tempest Stroud do.; Ensign R. Armstrong, 30th Begt.; W. Dedford, Royals; Ensign Mead A. Wilmot; Messss. S. Sulivan, J. Stewart, Edward Kenworthy, Gore, W. Cantis, L. Moore, T. S. Wilson, A. S. Powys, Henry S. Waters, J. S. Moore, J. Kempthorue, and Frederick Gottruve, *Cedets*

We fear the Report of the fall of Missolonghi, is too well founded; as in a Literary Gazette of the 20th of May, (the only publication we have yet receved) under the Head of "Polities we find the following Article.

"Peace with the Burmese, combelling them to sacrificd much territory and a large Sum of Money, is the best news of the day: the worst, *the fall of Missolonghi, with great slaughter.*"

We understand the *Marchioness of Ely* has brought very few Letters.

The H. C. Ship *Prince Regent* sailed, we are informed, four or five days before the *Ely*, and the *Rose* on the same day.

We are happy in being able to announce the arrival of the *Woodford*, Captain Chapman, in England just as the *Ely* sailed---all well---*The Lady Raffles* and *Abberton* were ready when the *Ely* sailed.

HIS MAJESTY we are happy to learn was in good health when the *Ely* left England.

We are happy to learn there had been no failure of any consequence for some time; and that confidence was returning.

After the foregoing was at the Press, we were favoured with the following Heads of Intelligence.

The Ship *Mellish* was in sight off Dover 16th May.

A Madras Gazette Extraordinary of 17th January containing news of Peace with the Burmese was received in London on the 14th May.

H. C. Ship *Atlas*, Captain Hine, was off Weymouth 13th May; Lord Charles Somerset had arrived in her from the Cape of good Hope.

Doctor Sumner, the Bishop of Llandaff elect, was installed Dean of St. Paul's on the 12th May.

The Parliament was sitting on the 19th May, and was then adjourned to Friday 26th May.

Sir Thomas Beevor and Mr. cobbett had pledged themselves to proceed to a Poll.

A message was received by the *Ely* on the 22d May from Captain Chapman stating the arrival of the *Woodford*; all well.

Price of Stocks on 19th May.

3 Per Cent. Red. 76⅞ 77⅛.
3 Per Cent. Cons. 77⅞ 78.
New 4 per Cent, 94.

There had been a great prevalence of North and N East Winds during a Month, and no arrival from India had taken place, between the *Carnbrea Castle* and *Mellish*.

The *Ely* and *Woodford* passed each other on the 22d of May.

We have also been favoured with two London Journals of a late date, from which we give the following.

The British Press, May 18.

The *Etoile* of the 16th inst. has arrived. The paragraphs which we have extracted relative to the affairs of Turkey are of very great importance. It appears from them that the Porte is determined to comply neither with the demands of Russia, nor to accept the mediation of England; and there seems now no resource but the *voie de fait*. It is to be hoped, however, that the mere demonstration of hostile intentions on the part of Russia, and the tone which our force in the east warrants us in taking with the Pacha of Egypt, will be sufficient even now to force the Porte to come to some more favourable conclusion.

[*From the Etoile, dated May 18.*]

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 20.—As there was every reason to expect, the Porte has rejected all the proposals of Mr. Stratford Canning in favour of the Greek. This powerful intervention is therefore probably reduced to nothing, at least as far as concerns the way of negociation.

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This news was transmitted from Corfu to Paris, by way of Ancona, to Sir Frederick Adam, Lord High Commissioner of the Islands. We still hope that it will not be confirmed.

Our last accounts inform us of the arrival of Admiral Miaulis, and give us reason to hope that the place would be supplied with provisions, &c.

City, Wednesday Evening.—The chief attraction in the Stock Market this morning was in India Stock, which advanced to 235½. These were the first transactions reported in this security since the termination of hostilities with the Burmese; and the price it reached to-day shows the opinion of the purchasers of it as to the increased security of our Indian possessions, in consequence of that event. Our readers will recollect that the previous quotation of Indian Stock was 228, 229, making an advance of 6 per cent.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Tuesday evening:—Report states that Mr. Cobbett and his party met with a cool reception, yesterday, at Preston. It happened that Mr. Wood was on the same errand in another part of the town."

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned ships were thus stationed, viz——Cambridge, for Bengal, to touch at Madras; and James Sibbald, Cornwall, and Hercules, for Bengal direct.

DOVER, MAY 16, 6 P. M.—The wind has just changed to S. S. W.—The Hon. Company's Ship Vansittart is now passing for the Downs, and the Mellish is in sight to the westward.

MAY 19, 1826.

STOCKHOLM, May 3.---To-day, after two o'clock, her Royal Highness the crown Princess, was happily delivered of a Prince.

MAY 5.---The day before yesterday there were thanksgiving in all the churches, which were crowded for the happy delivery of the Princess.

On the 15th of last month, the English brig Livonia, was wrecked on the coast of Scania.

Our Journals now contain appeals to the public in behalf of the Greek.

VIENNA, May 5.---We learn from good authority that the Ambassador of the Emperor of Brazil, at this Court, has received instructions to engage 300 officers, on advantageous conditions for the Brazilian army.

[*From the Courier Francais.*]

The Evening Papers endeavour to call in question the taking of Missolonghi. They oppose to this fatal news only letters, of which they give neither the source or the date. Would to God they might be right and that we may have been led into an error! The news of the taking of Missolonghi was brought on Friday night to Sir Frederick Adam, now at Paris. He received a courier from Corfu, by way of Ancona, bringing despatches which it is said, contained an account of the taking of Missolonghi, given to an Englishman of rank, by a Greek who escaped from the massacre of the inhabitants of the city.

FRENCH FUNDS.—PARIS, MAY 16---Five per Cents. 96f. 25c; Three per Cents. 64f. 20c.; Bank Stock, 2010f.; Rentes de Naples. 73f. 40c.; Royal Spanish Loan, 44f. 0⅛c. Exchange on London—One Month. 25f. 55c; Three Months, 25f. 35c.---*Cours Authentique.*

The Dutch Papers, which arrived last night, inform us of the complete recovery of the King of the Netherlands from his recent indisposition.

We have received the *Mensagero Argentino* of the 11th February containing an account of the capture of Chiloe, and the whole Archipelago, connected with it—thus completing the expulsion of the Spaniards from South America.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING---The exaggerated reports relative to the disturbances in the manufacturing districts have again become prevalent, together with statements of a warlike tendency viz. that the Russian *ultimatum* had been rejected by the Porte, had an unfavourable effect on British Securities.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUISTNA JAGONNATHJEE *PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WE ... DVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers abo... their Stations, are requ... tice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers ... all extra po... post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

The Commissioners for the reduction of a National Debt purchase four days a week about 8000l.

The Foreign Market was steady. Colombian Bonds had a firm appearance at 42⅛, as had Mexican 6 per Cents. at 62½; and Greek Bonds were 15. Russian Stock 75⅛ and Spanish Bonds 6¾.

Anglo-Mexican Shares were done at 20 dis., and the United at par.

DEAL, MAY 17.—Arrived and Sailed for the River the Honorable Company's Ships the Vansittart, Atlas, and Scaleby Castle, from China; the Mellish, from Madras; passed through from the River the Boyne, Miller, for Bombay; the Prince Regent, Hosmer, for Madras.

Detachment of H. M.'s 30th and 89th Regiment desembarked yesterday afternoon from the *Marchioness of Ely*, and marched into the Garrison.

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 24.

THE FORTIETH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

First Day's Drawing; Wednesday, 16th Aug. 1826

PRIZES.

No. 292 a Prize of 35,000 Rupees.
No. 2048 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 682 1977 2414 2713 2839 3334 and 3838 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos 28	67	166	347	429	721	765
866	969	1004	1351	1498	1612	1615	1824
1870	2189	2300	2389	2472	2689	2813	2896
3023	3070	3259	3276	3513	3800	3833	3850

Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 140 *Rupees each.*

51	52	57	99	113	194	246	344
346	354	393	410	484	494	523	526
540	579	588	692	698	720	781	794
875	937	975	1017	1051	1064	1106	1146
1173	1178	1255	1367	1379	1381	1424	1539
1543	1561	1602	1611	1695	1724	1811	2038
2051	2058	2074	2097	2106	2128	2179	2235
2247	2293	2303	2426	2457	2491	2521	2588
2642	2662	2673	2690	2802	2833	2835	2842
2872	2891	2903	2943	2988	3032	3045	3047
3100	3122	3154	3247	3270	3407	3434	3478
3479	3480	3487	3492	3497	3580	3609	3622
3650	3695	3706	3748	3791	3792	3895	3975
3987							

Second Day's Drawing; Saturday, 19th Aug. 1826.

Nos. 1032 2399 2983 and 2992 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 223 1892 and 3300 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 2246 2468 3242 and 3808 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 60	163	1046	1066	1128	1272	1517	
2084	2178	2110	3294	3475	3911	3920	and

3923 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 140 *Rupees each.*

27	92	115	140	189	224	294	337
383	384	395	404	405	408	451	480
545	566	572	573	585	606	647	677
750	842	900	914	936	989	1045	1054
1131	1195	1227	1320	1494	1500	1528	1577
1626	1627	1698	1702	1774	1780	1843	1847
1864	1872	1886	1896	1981	1999	2008	2041
2144	2164	2233	2281	2289	2336	2414	2652
2658	2691	2705	2774	2778	2831	2844	2858
2915	2984	2995	3003	3015	3020	3059	3148
3174	3191	3194	3231	3257	3290	3295	3316
3359	3372	3413	3470	3531	3553	3661	3681
3730	3757	3763	3764	3834	3914	3918	3996

Third Day's Drawing; Monday, 21st Aug. 1826.

No. 3997 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 1728 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 1440 a Prize of 500 Rupees.

Nos. 6	85	225	1244	1364	1532	1821
1878	2024	2166	2322	2330	2553	2594	2621
2776	3035	3039	3779	3875	and	3921	Prizes

of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 140 *Rupees each.*

35	46	53	77	79	94	110	112
149	231	236	249	281	390	438	472
498	535	619	621	641	710	748	757
766	841	857	863	876	891	986	1002
1009	1026	1041	1083	1158	1167	1205	1292
1376	1400	1478	1501	1589	1688	1723	1841
1848	1918	1936	1982	1988	2013	2092	2135
2158	2173	2211	2242	2281	2286	2334	2346
2455	2496	2504	2547	2550	2562	2603	2668
2755	2757	2762	2771	2784	2786	2810	2850
2888	2965	3016	3151	3283	3287	3360	3388
3401	3424	3438	3439	3458	3464	3601	3658
[redacted]				3816	3832	3869	3873

[redacted]ntelligence.

[redacted]SECURITIES.

[redacted], 1826. SELL.
[redacted]oan 6 P. Ct. 26 0 Prem.
[redacted]Loan of 1822-23 1 10 Ditto
[redacted]ent Loan,.... 0 4 Dist.

[redacted]NGAL RATES.

[redacted]lls, ... 5 per Cent.
[redacted]..... 7
[redacted]posit, 2 Months. 7

BUY. COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.
2 0 On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. 2 ⅛ *a* 2 1
On Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
On Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5450 to 5500.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 11*th August.*

No. 181 of 1826---1. The Honorable the Court of Directors having acceded to the request of this Government, that the Serjeants and Havildars, Trumpeter Majors, Drum Majors, and Fife Majors, of the Regular Army, be furnished, at the public expence, with Sashes, instead of their providing themselves with this article of equipment; the Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that Commanding Officers of Corps prepare, quadrennially, Indents for Sashes, which are to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Clothing Board, with each alternate figured Statement for Coats.

2. The first issue fo Sashes will take place on the 1st January 1828. to that moiety of the Army which, under the operation of the Revised Clothing Arrangements, published in General Order of the 30 h June last, will then be entitled to Coats, and to the Corps composing the other half, on the 1st January 1829, and the corresponding Indents are to be duly prepared and transmitted.

3. These Sashes being Public Property, are on the occurrence of a Vacancy, to be transferred to the New Promotion, and it is hereby notified, that compensation in lieu of them will not under any circumstances be admitted.

FORT WILLIAM; 11*th August*, 1826.

No. 182 of 1826.---1. On a consideration of circumstances submitted in a report from the Medical Board, the Right Hon'ble the Vice President in Council avails himself of the occasion of the recent augmentation to the number of Superintending Surgeons, and the concurrent changes in that branch of the Medical Service, to place those holding the situation under the operation of General Orders of the 15th September 1821, in as far as those Orders prescribe Rules for the appropriation of the Staff Allowances of an Absentee, and the portion of them accruing to the individual nominated to officiate in his stead.

2. Unremitted Medical Superintendence being deemed of essential importance, it is hereby directed, that whenever a Superintending Surgeon may proceed beyond the limit of his Medical circle, the Officer Commanding the Division shall appoint, subject to confirmation, a Surgeon of the Hon'ble Company's Service, within the range of the superintendency, to officiate, who will be entitled to the Moiety of Staff Allowance forfeited by the absent Superintendent. This Rule will extend to the case of a Superintending Surgeon on his first appointment, who will forfeit a moiety of his Staff Allowance until he enters upon the duties of his office.

3 That the duties of the Officiating Officer may be performed with efficiency, and without compromise from minor considerations, a Surgeon assuming the temporary appointment in pursuance of Orders, is to be considered ineligible for the time, to hold any other professional charge, and the Officer Commanding will make provision for the due execution of any Medical Charge, temporarily vacated under these circumstances.

4. The duties of the three new circles will continue to be performed as heretofore, until the arrival at Barrackpore, Allahabad, and Agra respectively, of the Superintending Surgeons who may be appointed to them by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS, ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th July, 1826.

His excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.

Ensign W. L. O'Halloran to be Lieutenant without purchase vice Armstrong promoted in the 54th Foot, 11th March 1826.

Serjeant Major W. Graham to be Ensign without purchase, vice O'Halloran promoted, 11th March, 1826.

45th Foot.

Captain E. F. Boys to be Major by purchase, vice Stackpoole resigned, 26th June 1826.

Lieutenant and Adjutant James Reid to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice Boys promoted 26th June, 1826.

Ensign Robert Lewis to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Reid promoted, 26th June, 1826.

James Patrick Meik, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lewis promoted, 26th June, 1826.

46th Foot.

Ensign C. W. Zuhlcke to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Read deceased, 4th May, 1826.

James Campbell, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Zuhlcke promoted, 4th May, 1826.

54th Foot.

Ensign Garnet Man to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Fraser deceased, 2d April, 1826.

James Bayley, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Man promoted, 2d April, 1826.

87th Foot.

Ensign T. McCreagh to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Masterson promoted, 6th March, 1826.

Ensign C. F. McMahon, from the 2d Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice McCreagh promoted, 6th March, 1826.

Memorandum.

The Promotion of Ensign Johnstone, 46th Foot, vice Read deceased, and Mr. James Campbell, appointed to the Ensigncy in succession, as stated in the General Orders of the 10th June last, have not taken place.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th August, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Captain E. C. Archer, 41st Foot, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp from the 12th June 1826.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Bradford, to Lieutenant Agnew, 4th Light Dragoons, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years from date of embarkation is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, to the undermentioned Officers, are confirmed:

45th Regiment---Ensign Du Vernet from date of embarkation, for Three Months, to proceed to Madras for the benefit of his helth.

87th Regiment---Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Kennelly, from date of embarkation, for Three Months, to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

89th Regiment---Ensign Hutchins to proceed to join his Corps, via Calcutta.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence for the periods specified:

13th Light Dragoons---Captain Heyman, for Two Months, in extension, from 16th Instant, pending an application to exchange.

13th Light Infantry---Captain Squire, for Six Months in extension, from 21st July 1826, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health.

59th Regiment---Lieutenant Murray, for Three Months, in extension, from the 25th July, to proceed on the River for the benefit of his health?

87th Regiment---Lieutenant Colonel Chambers, for Six Months, from 16th June 1826, to proceed to Bangalore, on Medical Certificate.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Barwell, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons in General Orders of the 1st May last, No. 10, is to have effect from the 20th of that month, the date on which he quitted his Regiment for Calcutta, and is to extend to the period of his embarkation for England.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th August, 1826.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Berhampore, on Wednesday the 12th of July 1826, Private Edward Byrne, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the following Charge:

"For Mutiny on the night of the 12th June 1826, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'Clock, in striking Lieutenant and Adjutant Alexander Campbell, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, a blow, and attempting to repeat it, while a Prisoner in his Charge."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding. "The Court having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion, that Private Edward Byrne, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him."

Revised Sentence. "The Court Sentences Private Edward Byrne, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to be Imprisoned for the space of Two (2) Years, in such place as His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief may be pleased to appoint."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General.*
Commander in Chief in India.

Private Edward Byrne is to undergo the Confinement awarded him in the Fortress or Chunar, and the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division will take the necessary steps for forwarding him to his destination, under a suitable Guard. The term of Confinement will commence from the date of the Publication of this Order at Berhampore.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Books, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Gent. H. M. Forces in India.

Native Papers.—Poona.—The Vakil of the Tehsildar of the Ghat of Deogorh, being sent for by the agent, was told, that in the district under his employer, Pindari bands continued to commit frequent depredations, and that unless he took measures to prevent them, some other arrangement must be adopted. The Vakil at first denied the existence of these evils, but was silenced by the recent loss sustained by Mir Behram Ali, who had accompanied Nathu Rao, who on his march from Khandesh was robbed of property of the value of between two and three thousand rupees in the district of Deogorh.

Runjit Sinh.---The Maharaja was at Lahore on the 5th of July. On the 21st, the Sirdars of the Maraj conveyed the presents to the Prince Gorakh Sinh, which were given him as testimonials of the approbation of his conduct in the hill districts. Information arrived, that the Ravi had been violently agitated, and had risen and swept away, during the night, 150 baskets of grain, on the bank, belonging to merchants, and orders were in consequence given, that the merchants should deposit their goods in the Shahdereh, until the vessels were ready to convey them across. By letters from the Prince Ayub, information was received, that an engagement had taken place at Kahul, in which Ata Mohammed Khan was wounded. Accounts arrived from different quarters of the violence of the rains and the rising of the rivers.

Maharaja Sindha.---In consequence of an accommodation not being formed with the Sirdars of Apa Saheb, the Maharaja was much perplexed, but being satisfied that this insubordination was chiefly owing to the intrigues of Apa's uncle, he dispatched Mr. Joakim, with a battalion against the residence of that nobleman, with orders to enforce his delivery of Apa Salfeb, and his own departure to the Dekhin---much rain had fallen in the Camp and surrounding country.

Peshwer.---Letters arrived from Dost Mohammed, informing Yar Mohammed Khan, he could not come to Peshawer. It is supposed to be the intention of the Khan to come to terms with Runjit Sinh, and prosecute the war on the side of Somarkand. The insurgents still continue in force.---*Jami Jehan Numa.*

The village of Chandrakona has been much infested of late by innumerable rats from the neighbouring jungle, by whom great mischief has been done to the grain: considerable numbers of them are destroyed every day, but they are by no means extirpated: so many enemies has man to contend against.

A few days ago, a number of people passing at the same time over the Chain-bridge, at Kali Ghat, the bridge was much shaken, in consequence of which a little boy lost his footing, and fell from the bridge into the nullah: no traces of him have been since found.---*Timira Nasek.*

A band of performers from Manipur is now exhibiting in Calcutta, who represent the sports of Krishna with the Gopis—the musicians are men, but the singers are women, and they are dressed as Khrishna, Lalita, Visakha, Chitra Rungaderi, Suderi, Champaklata, Vidyaderi, and Indurekha. Their flat-nosed countenances are rather indifferent representations of the beauty of the Gopis.

A company of performers, under Haludhur, is also acting with great success at the houses of the Baboos—they represent the Jatras of Vidya Sundar, the destruction of Sumbha and Nisumbha, and others.—*Samachar Chandrika.*

SUPREME COURT.

Right of the Officers of the Supreme Court to practice as Barristers in the conducting of a suit there.

Mr. *Turton*, on Wednesday last, moved the Court for an order that a bill filed on the Equity side of the Court be taken off the file, and suppressed with costs, on the grounds of a certificate that the bill was filed on the 26th June last, and that the same was signed by J. Minchin, as Counsel for the complainant in the suit.

Mr. *Turton* referred to the seventh Equity rule, which requires, that all Bills should be filed by an advocate, and contended that Mr. *Minchin*, being at the time the Bill was filed the acting Prothonotary and an Officer of the Court could not act as an Advocate at the Bar, for he urged that if such was to be permitted it would be opening a door to every species of corruption. That the Officers of the Court had it in their power to conciliate in many ways another branch of the profession, which might operate against the independence which ought to accompany the Barrister in his professional conduct. Mr. *Minchin* being only Acting Officer, ought to have reserved to himself such share of the emolument of his office as to put it beyond his desire to act as Counsel; and Mr. *Turton* hoped that the Court would not sanction a practice which would go to sully the purity and independence of a profession which has ever held the public esteem and confidence.

Mr. *Turton* added, that he begged it to be most clearly understood, that in making these observations and in urging the application, he was actuated by public grounds alone, and by a regard to the character of the profession, and was far from insinuating, that the consequences which he had shewn might arise, had actually arisen in this case.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated, that he considered Mr. *Minchin* to be only a common law Officer, and he did not see any objection to his acting as a Chamber Counsel on the Equity Side of the Court, that whatever might be the ultimate decision, this gentleman was free from blame as he had submitted the point to the notice of the Judges, that if there were any chances of influence being exercised, and if connexions could be formed which might operate to the advantage of an individual circumstanced as this gentleman was, it was better, for many reasons, to point them out to the Judges in Chambers. That there had been a difficulty experienced in filling the situation, for it had been offered to a respectable Attorney, who had declined to accept the situation on the terms offered him.

SIR ANTONY BULLER stated, the case might be different if Mr. *Minchin* was permanently appointed: but as he was merely acting, he did not see the objection, and more particularly as there had been a difficulty in getting a gentleman to give up his practice to fill the situation.

Mr. *Turton*, in reply, stated that he knew more than one gentleman at the Bar who would have taken the situation and resigned his practice.

Motion refused.

We understand that this question, which we consider to be a most important one, will be more fully discussed in a few days, upon the argument of a Demurrer taken to the above on the point in question.--- *Hurkaru*.

[*Govt. Gaz. Au.* 14.

For the last two or three days the descendants of the faithful have been perambulating the streets and roads of Calcutta, in vociferous lamentation of the death of the Prophet's grandson, who was barbarously slain by the emissaries of Yezid, the usurper of the throne of the faithful, about eleven hundred and forty-six years ago.

It would be well, we suspect, for our Mussulman servants, no less than their masters, if the duration of the observance were more limited. We have no doubt that the perambulations during the day, and the watching, fasting, and lamentations of the night, occasion sickness. It is, at any rate, we believe, generally understood, that more than usual sickness and mortality prevail after the Mohurrum. Some may attribute this to the season, and we doubt not with a degree of correctness; but no one who attentively considers the subject, we imagine, will be disposed to deny that the annual obsequies of Hossein have no small share in producing the effect.

The eagerness with which the Mussulman men, women and children (of the lower classes at least) join the lamenting chorusses that are heard during the Mohurrum, would indicate that the anniversary is considered in a very holy light by them. Be this as it may, it would be much to the benefit of their health, if some learned council of their creed would promulgate the propriety of abbreviating the period from seven or eight days, to one or two.

We suspect that our Calcutta children of the faithful study historical accuracy much less than pomp and effect in the banners which they carry during their Mohurrum processions; at any rate we have seen square flags flaunting on the occasion, much better known in 1826 than in the year 680---such flags, in short, as would astonish Omar, and Ababeker, Ali, and Hasan and Hossein; and which resembled (in their *squareness* and their goodly *crosses* in a field of quartered colours,) the jolly Christian flag that waves above Fort William of a Sunday, or at the stem of a British vessel, than the slender green swallow pennon of the Moslems.

[*India Gazette, August* 14.

We understand, that the latest advices from Rangoon afford no grounds whatever for suspecting the Burmese of any reluctance to compleat the discharge of the second instalment; as we noticed some time ago, the payment was in progress, and it had been ascertained, that the larger portion of the stipulated sum was actually in Rangoon. The rest was arriving daily. If the payment does not proceed so rapidly as might be expected, the causes of this tardiness are readily found in the impoverished state of the Government of Ava, and their wish to have the benefit of our protection against the Peguers, until the close of the rains, till when a sufficient Burman force cannot be assembled for the defence of the Lower Provinces.

[*Govt. Gazette, August* 17.

We copy for the amusement of our readers the following jeu d'esprit on the division in the House of Commons regarding the Promissory Notes Bill---on the 27th February.

Mr. Hume's nine.

For Mr. Hume.....9
Against him.....120

Daily Papers of Tuesday]

In ancient days, all things divine
Were counted by the number *nine;*
Nine was the Muse's tuneful quire
Nine were the Bards who touched the lyre,
In modern days its fate how hard!
It numbers neither Muse nor Bard—
It tells how many snips combined
Make up one unit of mankind.

And, sunk still worse, its hapless doom
Is now to count the troops of Hume;—
Still worse, indeed! for say who can
Think nine *such* tailors make a man?

[*Representative.*

[*John Bull, August* 18.

SECOND *CALCUTTA LOTTERY.*

Ninth Day's Drawing; Saturday, Aug. 12th 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 5062 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 5442 5556 1682 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 5990 2586 3459 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 701 1229 518 1024 1441 4267 169 1198 5787 3203 4818 2661 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Tenth Day's Drawing; Tuesday, Aug. 15th 1826.

No. 2835 Prizes of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3454 2632 5273 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2022 4438 4207 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3859 973 2063 1302 2691 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos 761 2671 3513 5867 1783 259 166 5585 4029 2140 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Eleventh Day's Drawing; Thursday, Aug. 17th 1826

No. 2494 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 2120 2894 Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 3493 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3283 3350 4466 4879 5268 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2270 2898 3388 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2 833 673 1156 1168 1381 1486 1529 1699 2447 2886 3005 4064 4166 4182 5149 5288 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

English News.

THE ARMY.

War-Office, 7th April, 1826.

2d Drag. Guards, Lieut. Howard, to be Lieut. vice Stewart, who exch.—Cornet Griffiths to be Adj. vice Collins.

3d Ditto, Lieut. Burnaby to be Capt.---Cornet Shewell to be Lieut.

4th Ditto, Cornet Dayrell to be Lieut.

5th Ditto, Cornet Sir W. Lawrence Clarke, Bart. to be Lieut.

6th Ditto, Cornet and Ridingmaster Phillips to have the rank of Lieut.

7th Ditto, Cornet Bolton to be Lieut.

1st Drag. Cornet Hibbert to be Lieut.

3d Light Drag. Cornet Richardson to be Lieut.

4th Ditto, Lieut. Parlby to be Capt.—Cornet Bromwich to be Lieut.

6th Drag.—To be Captains, Portman and Ramsay, from the half-pay.---To be Lieut. by purchase, Cornet Arbuthnott.

7th Light Drag. Lieut. Pringle to be Capt.—To be Lieuts. by purchase, Cornets Hall and Vivian.

10th Ditto, Capt. Drummond to be Major.—Lieut. Wood to be Capt.—Cornet Lyne to be Lieut.

11th Ditto, Capt. Tomlinson, from the 13th Light Drag. to be Capt.—Cornet Handley to be Lieut.

12th Ditto.---To be Lieuts. by purchase, Cornets Hamilton and Dewes.

13th Ditto, Capt. Brunton to be Major.---To be Captains, Capt. Wetherall, from the 11th Light Drag. and Lieut. Maitland, by purch. ---To be Lieuts. by purchase, Cornets Evered and Hart.

15th Light Drag.---To be Lieutenants, Lieut, Callaghan and Cornet Raitt, by purch.

16th Ditto, Cornet Guest to be Lieut. by purch.

17th Ditto, Major Bacon, from the half-pay, to be Major.---Lieut. Fisk to be Capt. by purch.--- To be Lieuts. by purchase, Cornets Elton and Barron.---To be Adjutant, Lieut. Barron.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards.---To be Lieutenants and Captains, Capt. St. Clair, from the half-pay, and Ens. and Lieut. Perceval, by purch.---To be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, William Thornton, Gent.

3d Reg. of Foot Guards, Moncrieffe, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purch.

1st Reg. of Foot, Capt. Deuchar to be Major, by purch.

To be Captains.---Lieut. Bland, without purch. ---Lieut. Fletcher, by purch.

To be Lieutenants.---Ens. Butt, without purch. ---Ens. and Adj. Mullen to have the rank.---Lieut. Macleod, from the half-pay.---Ens. Ormsby.---Ens. Byrne ---Lieut. M'Pherson, from the 2d West India Reg. and Ens. Mackenzie, by purch.

3d Ditto, Major Wall to be Lieut.-Col.---Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cameron to be Major.

To be Captains.---Brevet Major Bowen, from half pay 81st Foot ---Lieut. Woods.---Capt. Daniel, from the Riding Establishment.

To be Lieutenants.—Ensigns Christie, and Stewart.—Lieut. Amiel, from half-pay 17th Light Drag.—Ashburst, from the 46th Foot, Mackie, from the 89th Foot, Cain, from the 14th Foot, Dore, from half pay 24th Foot, Morshead, from the 5th Foot.—Ensigns Moore, from the 94th Foot, Carr, from the 52d Foot, Walsh, from the 35th Foot, Wheatstone, from the 53d Foot, Shiel, Gent. late Lieut. of the 7th Foot, and Barr, by purch.

4th Reg. of Foot, Capt. Scott, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. to be Capt.—Lieut. Griffith, from the half pay, to be Lieut.

5th Ditto.---To be Lieutenants ---Gray, from the 2d Royal Vet. Bat. and Spence, from the 2d W. Reg.

6th Ditto, Lieut. Duke to be Capt.---Ensign Warrington, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieut.

7th Ditto, to be Lieutenants, by purchase.---Ens. Hay, from the 71st Foot, and Hon A. Hope.

10th Ditto, to be Lieutenant.---Ens. Strickland, by purch.

11th Ditto, Capt. Turner to be Major, by purch.

To be Captains.---Capt. Willshire, from the 1st Royal Veteran Batt.---Lieut. Richmond, by purch.

To be Lieutenant, by purch. Ens. Dolphin.

13th Ditto, Lieut. Howard, from half pay to be Lieut.---Serjeant-Major Hutchins to be Adj. with the rank of Ens.

14th Ditto.---To be Lieutenants.---Ens. Budd, by purch. and Lieut. Moir, from half pay 37th Foot.

15th Ditto, Lieut. Dewson, from the 3d Royal Vet. Batt. to be Lieut. and Hay, Gent. to be Adj. with the rank of Ens.

17th Ditto, Ens. Dunne to be Lieut. by purch.

19th Ditto, Lieut. Vigueles to be Captain by purch.

To be Lieutenants.---Ens. Michel, by purch.---Lieut. Price, from the half pay, paying the difference to the Half pay Fund.

20th Ditto, Ens. M'Dermott to be Lieut. without purch.

21st Ditto.---To be First Lieutenants.---Second Lieut. Pentland, by purch.---Lieut. Evelegh, from the half pay.

To be Second Lieutenant, by purchase.---Hon. J. Sinclair.

22d Ditto, Capt. Cathcart, from the 7th Light Drag. to be Major, by purch.---Capt. Penefather, from the half pay to be Capt.

23d Reg. of Foot.---To be Captains.---Lieut. Sloane, by purch.---Capt. Brown from the half pay, to be Capt.

To be First Lieutenant, by purch.---Second Lieut. Losh.

To be Second Lieutenant by purchase---C. Crutchley, Gent.

24th Ditto, Capt. Smith, from the half pay, to be Capt.---Ens. Cunynghame to be Lieut. by purch.

25th Ditto.---To be Lieutenants.---Ensigns Spalding, without purchase, and Paschal, promoted in the 77th Foot.---Ilderton, by purch.

26th Ditto, Lieut. Bowles, from the 32d Foot, to be Capt. by purch.---Lieut. Fraser, from the 1st Royal Veteran Batt. to be Lieut.

27th Ditto.---To be Lieutenants---Lieut. Dutton from the Royal Veteran Companies for Service in New South Wales.---Ens. Maclean, by purch. and Ens. Goodman, by purch.

28th Regt. of Foot, Capt. French, from the 18th Foot, to be Capt.

29th Ditto, Capt. Gosselin, from the half-pay, to be Capt.---Lieutenant Thatcher, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieut.

31st Ditto, Ens. Wentenhall, to be Lieutenant by purch.

32d Ditto, Lieutenant Harley, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut.

34th Ditto, Lieutenant Weyland, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. to be Lieut.

38th Ditto, to be Capts.---Lieutenant Law and Brevet Major Rains, from the 31st Foot.

To be Lieuts.---Ensign Minchin, from the 31st Foot, and Lowth, vice Torrens. dec.

41st Ditto, Captain Corfield, from the 77th Foot, to be Capt.---Second Lieut. Hay, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purch.

42d Ditto, Captain Brander, to be Major by purch.---Lieut. Campbell, to be Captain by purch.---Ens. Hill, to be Lieut. by purch.

To be Lieutenants.---Lieutenant Bruce, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. and Lieutenant Antrobus, from half pay 13th Foot.

47th Regt. of Foot, Lieutenant Campbell from half-pay 77th Foot, to be Lieut.

48th Ditto, Major Taylor to be Lieut.-Col.---Brevet Major Moriset to be Major.—Lieut. Reed to be Capt.

To be Lieutenants.---Lieutenant Griffiths, from the 2d Royal Vet. Batt.---Ensign M'Cleverty and Bell.

49th Ditto, Ens. Vincent to be Lieut. by purch.

50th Ditto, Captain Anderson to be Major, by purch.---Lieutenant Greenwood to be Capt. by purch.---Ensign Baxter to be Lieutenant by purch.

51st Ditto.---To be Captains.---Capt. Simson, from the half-pay.---Captain Woodward, from the 38th Foot.

52d Ditto, Captain Moorsom, from the half-pay, to be Capt.—Lieutenant Wilson, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieut.

54th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants.—Lieutenant Wells, from the 2d Royal Vet. Batt.—Ensign Clarke.

56th Ditto Ens. Hunt to be Lieut. by purch.

59th Ditto.---To be Lieutenants.---Lieut. Arnold, from the 2d Royal Vet. Batt.---Ens. Fuller, by purch.

60th Ditto, Brevet Major Fawcett, to be Capt. ---Second Lieut. Gibbons to be First Lieut. by purch.

To be Lieutenants.---Bulmer, Gent. by purch ---Peyton, Gent. by purch.---Faber, Gent. by purch.---Harvey, Gent. without purch.---Leman, Gent. by purch.

61st Ditto, Ens. Barlow to be Lieut. by purch. ---Ruddle, Gent. by purch.

62d Ditto, Captain Stewart, from the 2d Royal Vet. Batt. to be Capt.

63d Regiment of Foot.---To be Lieutenants.---Lieut. Alt, from the 3d Royal Vet. Batt.---Ensign Ward, by purch.

64th Ditto, Ens. Murray to be Lieut. by purch.

65th Ditto, Lieut. Cochrane, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. to be Lieut.

66th Ditto, Serj. Major Steel, from the 1st or Gren. Regt. Foot Guards, to Adj. with the rank of Ens.

67th Ditto, Quartermaster Serj. Mew to be Quartermaster.

69th Ditto, Capt. Monius, from the 52d Foot, to be Capt.

70th Ditto, Lieut. Fleeson, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. to be Lieut.

73d Ditto, Brevet Major Owen to be Major, by purch.—Lieut. Smith to be Capt. by purch.—Ens. Pinckney to be Lieut. by purch.

74th Ditto, Capt. Harold, from the 2d Royal Vet. Batt. to be Capt.

75th Ditto.—To be Captains.—Lieut. Salmon, by purch.—Capt. Stevenson, from the half-pay.

To be Lieutenants, by purchase.—Ensigns Davison and Graham.

77th Reg. of Foot. Lieut. Paschal, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain without purch.—Lieut. Butler, from the 2d Royal Vet. Batt. to be Lieutenant.

78th Ditto, Capt. Hill to be Major, by purch. —Lieut. Hemmans to be Captain by purch.---Ens. Holyoake to be Lieutenants, by purchase.

79th Ditto.—To be Lieut. by purchase.—Ens. Crombie and Fulton.

81st Ditto— To be Lieutenants—Ens. Reeves, by purch. and Lieut. Howe, from half-pay Nova Scotia Fencibles.

82d Regiment of Foot.—To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Quill, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. and Lieut. Ashe, from half-pay 101st Foot.

84th Ditto, Ensign Franklyn to be Lieutenant by purch.

85th Ditto, Ens. Harris to be Lieut. by purch.

86th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants.—Ens. Dalgety and Lieut. Sidley, from the half pay.

To be Quartermaster.—Serj. Jerome, vice Gill, who retires.

87th Ditto, Ens. Ramsay to be Lieut. by purch.

89 Ditto.—To be Lieutenants.—Ens. Lewis, from the 45th Foot, by purch.—Ens. Russell, from the 12th Foot, without purch.

91st Ditto, Lieut. Shedden, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. to be Lieut.

92d Ditto, Ens. Bates, from the half-pay to be Quartermaster.

93d Ditto, Lieut. Col. M'Gregor, from the half-pay, to be Lieut. Col.

96th Ditto, Capt. Hill, from the 1st Royal Vet. Batt. to be Capt.

97th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants.—Lieut, Mairies, from half-pay, 8th Drag. Guards.—Ens. Stannus, by purch.

98th Ditto, Lieut. Douglas to be Capt. by purch.

Rifle Brigade.—To be First Lieutenants, by purch.—Second Lieutenants Beckwith and Cameron.

To be Second Lieutenants, by purch.—Rooper, Gent., Cumine, Gent. and Martin, Gent.

Royal Staff Corps, Gent. Cadet King, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut. without purch.

2d W. I. Reg.—To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Gordon, from half-pay York Light Infantry Volunteers.—Ensign Grey, without purch.—Second Lieut. O'Meara, from the 60th Foot. Ensign Kearnes from the 74th Foot.—Ens. Tew, from the 27th Foot.

To be Adjutant.—Lieut. Conran.

Ceylon Regiment.—To be First Lieutenants—Lieuts. Nowlan, from the 66th Foot, and Lieut. Mason, from half-pay 8th W. I. Reg.

To be Second Lieutenant.—Irvine, Gent. without purch.

Cape Corps (Cavalry), Cornet Sargeant to be Lieut. by purch.

Royal Veteran Companies for Service at New South Wales, Lieut. North, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieut.

BREVET.—Capt. Burke, of the 66th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Graham, Esq. late Major in the 1st Foot, to have the local rank of Major upon the Continent only.

To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase, Captains Beetham, from 26th Foot, Farquharson, from 19th Foot, Hon. G. Abercromby, from the 3d Drag. Guards. Bush, from the Cape, Corps, and Johnson, from 17th Light Dragoons.

The following Lieutenants to be Captains of Infantry, by purchase.—Macdonal, from 97th Foot, Smyth, from 24th Foot, Corkran, from 7th Drag. Guards, Croasdaile, from 3d Foot, Stewart, from 11th Light Dragoons, England, from 12th Light Dragoons, Gosselin, from 43d Foot, Smith, from 50th Foot, Eccles, from the 1st Dragoons, Hamilton from 81st Foot, Loftus, from 17th [illegible] Stewart, from 12th Li[illegible] from the 61st Foot, [illegible] Foot, Versturme, fr[illegible] from 45th Foot, Brown[illegible] Dragoons, Keating, fr[illegible] from 84th Foot, Ben[illegible] stream Foot Guards, [illegible] Brigade, Pounden, [illegible] Dixon, from 3d Fo[illegible] 5th Dragoon Guards, [illegible] Ogilvy, from 44th Fo[illegible] Foot, Amherst, fro[illegible] from 10th Foot, Doy[illegible] Boates, from 64th Foo[illegible]

the Rifle Brigade, Townshend, from the 79th Foot, Williams, from the 44th Foot, Blayney, from the 7th Foot, Dundas, from the 15th Light Drag. Maitland, from the 85 h Foot, Armstrong, from the 16th Light Drag., Butler, from the 1st Foot, Agnew, from the 4th Light Drag., Bigge, from the 21st Foot, Millard, from the 1st Life Guards, Browne, from 75th Foot, D'Urban, from 27th Foot, and Mitchell, from the 6th Drag.

To be Lieuts. of Infantry, by purch.—Cornet M'Dowall, from the 3d Light Drag.—Ens. Sullivan, from the 28th Foot.—Cornet Skipwith, from the 1st Drag—Ens. Schneider from the 12th Foot.—Ens. Hall, half-pay from the 35 h Foot.—Ens. Hughes, from the 34th Foot.—Ens. Wainwright, from the 99th Foot.

Office of Ordnance, 8th April, 1826.—Corps of Royal Engineers.—Capt. Hobbs, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Gravatt.—Second Capt. Gipps, to be Capt. vice Hobbs.—First Lieut. Worsley, to be Second Capt.—Second Lieut. Vicars, to be First Lieut.

Detachments belonging to the 4th and 11th Regiments of Light Dragoons, marched yesterday from Westminster for the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone.

Detachments belonging to the 2d, 20th, 38th, and 44 h Regiments of Infantry, marched yesterday from Westminster, for Canterbury.

Detachments belonging to the 54th Regiment of Foot marched yesterday from Westminster, for Chatham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 19.

LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Lord E. SOMERSET wished to know whether it was the intention of the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. B. Beaumont), who had introduced the case respecting the Cape of Good Hope Administration, or of the Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. W. Horton) to lay before the House all the papers relative to the transactions in which the conduct of his noble relative (Lord C. Somerset) was implicated? His noble relative had arrived in this country since the question had been last agitated in that House, and felt the greatest anxiety that every facility for the immediate investigation of all charges preferred against him during his Administration at the Cape of Good Hope might be afforded; as he was convinced that the more speedy the inquiry, the sooner would the integrity and propriety of his proceedings be established.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON stated that he was desirous that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. H. Beaumont) should bring forward whatever measures he proposed to institute on the subject as, if that Hon. Member declined he (Mr. W. Horton) intended to propose some course that might settle any difference of opinion on the question. He had last night received a communication from that Hon. Gentleman, from which he concluded that it was not his intention to suggest any thing further on the matter at present.

M. BEAUMONT did not see any benefit which could be derived from bringing forward the documents before the House at this late period of the Session, when nothing could be done, in reference to them. Should he, however, be in possession of a seat in that House during the ensuing Parliament, he pledged himself to press forward the matter at the earliest time and opportunity.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.

Mr. W. WHITMORE begged leave to refer to the notice of a motion which he had given on a former night, and which stood for Tuesday next, relative to the duties on East India and Foreign Plantation Sugar. As the resolutions which he meant to propose could not be brought forward on the night appointed, in consequence of the intimation given last night, he determined to wait until the next Parliament.

The Orders of the Day were then proceeded with.

On the Order that the Report on the Sessional Addresses be received,

Mr. H. GURNEY said that he could not allow the Sessional Addresses to pass without adverting to a paper which had been circulated very extensively among the Members, respecting the remuneration for the services of the High Constable of Westminster, whose time was devoted during their sittings to the performance of services highly useful, but for which the individual who meritoriously held the office of High Constable received no requital. An objection had been made to the introduction of an item of this kind on a former occasion by an Hon. Member, on a misunderstanding that the office of High Constable had been purchased and was lucrative. He hoped that the clause to the effect of compensation would be introduced.

After a few words from M. A. TAYLOR, the report was brought up.

The Parochial Clergy Residence Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the remaining Orders of the Day were disposed of.

THE SCOTSMAN.—MARCH 25.

The public news since our last present but one topic of any interest, the death of the King of PORTUGAL on the 10th instant. By a deed of the King's, executed a few days before his decease, a regency, headed by one of his daughters, retains possession of the Government till the rightful heir arrive. Who the rightful heir is, the document rather oddly leaves unexplained; but our readers will recollect that about a year ago, an arrangement was made with DON PEDRO, by which it was declared, that PEDRO should reign in Brazil in the meantime as Regent under his father, and that at King JOHN'S death the Crowns of Portugal and Brazil should be united in his person. From the known violence of the younger son MIGUEL'S character, there is little doubt that he would make an attempt to dispossess PEDRO of the European half of his inheritance, were he near the scene of action; but he is now at Vienna; and the Holy Allies, under whose sanction the late arrangement was made, will doubtless take care to detain him there, while his presence at home would be dangerous. The question is, What will PEDRO do when he is apprised of the vacancy in the Throne of Portugal? That he will claim both crowns is certain, for he does not want ambition. But will he fix his residence at Lisbon or Rio Janeiro? Were he less active and enterprising, we incline to think, that he would prefer living in the old world, where monarchy is in its proper sphere, and has powerful protectors, rather than in the new, where it must struggle for existence amidst opposing elements. But PEDRO seems to have something of a royal passion for war; and, unless we mistake his genius, will remain in Brazil, where the danger is most menacing, and trust Portugal for some time to the administration of his sister, and the guardianship of the Holy Allies. There may be intrigues, however, in Lisbon which may recall him thither suddenly. He must be sensible that of the two parts of his dominions, the eastern is held by the more secure tenure, and that if his presence is equally indispensable in both, it is better to risk the loss of Brazil than Portugal. Be this as it may, we have no doubt that the Brazilian monarchy would not survive his departure many months. When the imperial regime ceases in Brazil, and cease it will, whether he remain or go, it is evident from the fate which has already befallen Peru, that that vast region, which equals Europe in surface, will soon break up into various separate republics. Without the compressing force of despotic power, or without a highly advanced civilization, such as exists in the North American confederacy, it is not possible to bind the distant members of such an unwieldy state together. From the one extremity of the country to the other is nearly 3000 miles; or about as far as from London to the cataracts of the Nile; and on this surface, which would support two or three hundred millions of men, there is only a thinly scattered population of four millions. There is evidently room in this immense territory for a dozen of decent republics; but there must be men as well as square leagues to constitute a body politic; and the probability is, that the three or four most considerable trading towns on the coast, will form the *nuclei* of so many teperate governments.

GLASGOW, March 23.—Yesterday there was a very numerous meeting of the Students of the University, held in the Trades' Hall, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of colonial slavery. Some of the speeches on the occasion displayed a force of eloquence, liberality of mind, and sympathy of feeling, which would have done honour to persons of more mature age. The opening address of the chairman, and his speech at the conclusion of the business, were quite electrifying. Fired with the love of liberty, and appreciating the enjoyment of it themselves, they were zealous for its universal extension;—captivated with the charms of knowledge, and conscious that the true dignity of man arises from the cultivation of his intellectual faculties, they were desirous that the feast should be spread, not for the "untutored African" alone, but for the whole human race; and it seemed as if the spirit of a Brougham animated every breast.

THE SCOTSMAN.—MARCH 29.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Wednesday, March 22.

DR J. HAMILTON, JUN. *v.* DR. HOPE.

The Court met on Monday to try an action of damages at the instance of Dr Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, against Dr Hope, Professor of Chemistry in the same University, for defamation. From the high respectibility of the parties, the case excited great interest, and the Court was crowded to excess. The damages were laid at L5000.

The substance of the first issue was—Whether in the month of April 1825, at a meeting of the Senatus of the University, in the presence and hearing of the Professors, the defender did impute intended falsehood to the pursuer.

The substance of the second and third issues was—Whether a memorial and petition, presented by the pursuer to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, the patrons of the University, in January 1824, craving that the Graduates of the College of Edinburgh should be required to learn the treatment of the diseases of women and children, and that the Professor of Midwifery should be admitted a Member of the Medical Faculty, and exercise all the powers and privileges with regard to graduation, which other members of the faculty possess, contained the following words, or words to the following effect, viz. "While the memorialist (pursuer) can prove, that the present Professor of Chemistry does not teach the processes of Pharmacy, nor the making of chemical preparations for the apothecaries' shops, he is ready to bear testimony in common with the public at large, to the great value of Dr Hope's services as a Professor in the College of Edinburgh, and to express his conviction, that his admirable and scientific course must be of the highest interest to every physician. It is well known that this has never been attempted, and that the Professor of the Practice of Physic for the last half century, has confined himself to a description of the diseases most commonly met with, such as fever, general inflammatory affections, &c.; at any rate, the memorialist positively asserts, that within his recollection, the Professor of the Practice of Physic has not entered into any details respecting the diseases of women and children, and for the plain reason, that the other subjects of his lecture filled up all the time of his course.—That he (the pursuer) was induced to make this improvement on the plan of his predecessors, because he found that neither the Professor of the Practice of Physic. nor any of the other Professors constituting the Medical Faculty, treated of such diseases. If the honourable patrons feel any difficulty in assenting to this latter proposition, they are referred to the bills of mortality of London. Thus, in the year 1820 (the last account to which the memorialist has had access), of nineteen thousand three hundred and forty-eight deaths during that year, eight thousand three hundred and fifty were under ten years of age, and of that number seven hundred and twenty-five were still born. Of the remainder, viz. seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five, three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven, are alleged to have died of convulsions and teething. Hence it must be evident, that, nearly one half of the children under ten years of age, who died in the year 1820, in London, were afflicted with diseases, on which no information is given to the medical students of Edinburgh, by those Professors who style themselves the Medical Faculty. Be the reasons of the Medical Faculty what they may, the members of the Faculty cannot deny that the diseases of women and children form a necessary part of the education of every medical man. It is, moreover, impossible for them to allege, that any one of their number does teach those subjects, and it would not be a little extraordinary, if, after their former attempt, they should pretend to be unwilling to burden the students with the additional expence. That no man can now practise physic with safety to the public, without a knowledge of the diseases of women and children, and that none of the members of the Medical Faculty, as presently constituted, do teach that knowledge." And whether the whole or any part of the above averments were known to the pursuer to be false at the time he presented the memorial to the Magistrates.

Mr. H. Cockburn opened the case for the pursuer in a speech of great length, in which he strongly pointed out to the jury the deep injury likely to be sustained by his client from having been stigmatized by the defender at a meeting of the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh as an utterer of wilful falsehood, an assertion made in the absence of the pursuer; no expression of regret had been made by the defender for the imputation, who, on the contrary, said the learned gentleman, now stood up before a jury of his country and justified the expressions he had made, with the view of extinguishing the pursuer, and rendering him infamous for ever. In conclusion, he observed, that the question for the jury was not as to the amount of damages, but that by their verdict they should mark their disapprobation of the conduct of the defender.

A number of witnesses were then examined by the pursuer, among whom were Professors Bell, Napier, Sir W. Hamilton, Bart. Coventry, and Russell, who successively proved that the expression imputed to the defender was uttered by him at the time and place set forth in the issues; the above-mentioned gentlemen also gave it as their opinion that the facts stated in the pursuer's memorial to the Patrons of the University, did not call for the epithets that had been applied to him. Mr. Wm. Wood, surgeon, who had examined the MS. of the memorial, and marked some alterations, also expressed a similar opinion.

The Solicitor-General opened the case for the defender, in a speech which occupied nearly four hours, in course of which, he stated that his client could not have been actuated by malice, but was repelling an injurious attack made on his character by the pursuer, in a memorial to the Patrons of the University, of which he admitted having printed 200 copies, and that its circulation was not confined to the Patrons and Professors of the University.

Principal Baird, Professor Dunbar, Dr Alison, Dr Fyfe, Dr Anderson, Rev. Dr William Ritchie, Dr Home, Dr Mackintosh, Dr Cullen, and Mr Dickson, were then called for the defender, whose evidence went to prove that Dr Hope exhibited the different processes of chemical pharmacy in his class, according to the three different Parmacopœias of Edinburgh, London and Dublin, taking that of Edinburgh for his text-book, and that part of his course formed a most important branch of medical study. Several of the witnesses also proved that the late Dr Gregorey and Dr Home treated of the most important of the diseases incidental to women and children, the negative of which had been asserted by the pursuer in his memorial; one of the witnesses (Dr Macintosh) who had attended Dr Hamilton's class for three courses, and was not sure but he had attended a fourth course, said he had received more information from Dr Gregory on the subject of those diseases than he had from Dr. Hamilton.

A great mass of documentary evidence was put in, which closed the case for the defender.

Mr. Jeffrey replied for the pursuer in a very powerful speech. The Lord Chief Commissioner summed up the evidence to the jury with his usual perspicuity. At the close of his charge his Lordship observed, that as the act did not require that a full court must sit to receive the verdict, he should retire, having left a sick-bed to attend his duty on the present occasion. The Jury retired at a quarter before two o'clock yesterday morning, and, after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict for the pursuer—Damages £500.

Counsel for the Pursuer—F. Jeffrey, J. Moncrieff, H. Cockburn, and R. Whigham, Esqrs. Agent, Alex. Goldie, Esq. W. S.

Counsel for the Defender—The Solicitor-General, J. Skene, and Pat. Robertson, Esqrs. Agent, W. and A. G. Ellis, Esqrs. W. S.

THE SUN.—MARCH 31.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE DE MONTMORENCY.—The ceremony of the interment of the Duke de MONTMORENCY took place on the 27th of March. The immense crowd which attended on the occasion proved the deep regret which was felt for the loss of the deceased. Four hundred poor persons of both sexes, and one hundred and fifty blind people, from the Quinze Vingts, walked in the procession, along with a vast number of the most illustrious persons in France, and the members of the Institute. Detachments of veterans, and other troops, marched before and behind the bier, which was surrounded with the livery of the King. The funeral service was performed in the church of St. Thomas d'Aquina, which was found too small for the members assembled to witness the interment. The façade of the church was hung which black cloth, with the arms of the deceased emblazoned, and the motto, *Dieu ayde ou premier baron Chretien* (God assist the first Christian baron), the ancient device of the house of Montmorency. The procession proceeded partly in carriages and partly on foot, to Picpus, where the body, after a short funeral discourse, was deposited by the side of his brother, who fell a victim to revolutionary fury in 1794.

THE STAR,—APRIL 1.

A GENUINE MAJOR LONGBOW.—There is at this time, in Marion District, South Carolina, a boy child, the son of a black woman belonging to Mr. M'LEOD, who, at the age of three months, walked a quarter of a mile with ease, and without assistance. He is not quite nine months old, yet speaks sensibly and deliberately, rides on horseback to any place, when assisted to mount, and does not weigh more than from eight to ten pounds. He oftimes grasps the horse firmly by the mane, throws his feet in the air, and performs several antic tricks with all the agility of an equestrian monkey. Dr. M'KENZIE, who has the mother of the boy under his charge, vouches for the correctness of the above statement, besides others who have been eye-witnesses of the fact. —*American Paper.*

THE DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY COURIER,—APRIL 4.

According to the prints published on the other side of the Tay, the loons who lack "breeks on their hinder-ends," still find means to ply a more lucrative trade than the shieling of sheep, or the burning of kelp. In spite of the act that made whisky almost too cheap, Othello's occupation is by no means gone. In one district, a hundred stills were reported to be going at the same time; and though the Excise officers could not be blamed for a neglect of duty, they appeared to be hunting *Will o' the wisp*; for Donald, when "scared away from one chosen spot, immediately pitches his kettle in another. Now this to many will appear astonishing. By lowering the duty on all kinds of spirits, and granting a handsome drawback on malt, Mr. Robinson very naturally concluded that he had aimed a deathblow at the "giant smuggler;" but it takes a great deal to kill a Highlandman, and his Celtship, though stunned and staggered at first, appears to be nearly as formidable as ever. Whether from prejudice, inveterate habit, or superior taste, most persons who can afford it, still prefer a small portion of the true mountain dew to a whole gallon of ordinary aqua; and many good judges affirm, that Donald's success is in fact merited; and that his tiny still, and the care and skill with which he boils it, give a certain flavour and purity to the article, which you never meet with in the best specimens of Lowland distillation. In Ireland, every old woman boils potatoes in a manner that would shame the most accomplished Frenchcook; and, looking to their long and extensive practice, our northern countrymen may be allowed to bear away the palm in compounding a cordial which is necessary to counteract the mists of their hills, and to which they have been accustomed from their earliest years. In India, where the price of labour is always low, a weaver can afford to spend half-a-year on a piece of loom-embroidery, which in this country would require to be finished in a month at most; and perhaps the superiority of Glenlivet may be explained on much the same principle—namely, the low wages for which Highlandmen work—the pro-

fit derived from the evasion of the lowest rate of duty---the care and pains consequently bestowed in preparing the malt---selecting proper wood or peat to dry it---boiling the wash, and conducting every other operation. The Commissioners of Inquiry, which they first visited Scotland, endeavoured to pluck out the heart of Donald's mystery; but, we believe all their information amounted to this, that in certain districts even of the Highlands, the art of distillation is much better understood than in others; and that although there are such things as genuine *Glenlivet*, genuine *Arrin*, and genuine *Farintosh*, much of the stuff is comparatively worthless that passes under these honoured names. When the lowland distiller worked against time, it was easy to conceive why he produced an inferior article, but now that he is left perfectly unfettered, he should really look to quality as well as quantity. Until this is done, the "giant smuggler" will never be put down. Again and again we have heard people descant on the great excellence of plain, old malt whisky; but genuine Glenlivet, after all, is undoubtedly the beverage to which Lord F. alluded, when he boldly averred that there was not a head-ache in a whole hogshead of it---a beverage, be it observed, which holds the next place to claret, as consituting the most "gentlemanly tipple" in the world. Even the English seem to be aware of this; for since whisky was exported fairly and openly across the Border, they have given a perference to the *stingo* brewed in Inverness or Ross-shires, notwithstanding its exorbitant price. We repeat, therefore, that the lowland distillers should strain every nerve to manufacture spirits of the very finest quality. Though the staple of their trade must always consist of an inferior article, it would be a great triumph to drive the "giant smuggler" from the market, and rival the *chef d'œuvre* of the Highlands. The art, though perhaps of difficult acquisition, cannot be considered as incommunicable; and we have no fear that it will be ultimately lost. The Celtic Society was expressly instituted for the purpose of consecrating every useful Highland custom, and we surely are not too presumptuous in "looking up" to them as the legitimate conservators of genuine Scotch drink.

THE SUN.—April 4.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Yesterday a young lady entered the office in a state of much agitation, and requested some advice or assistance in the case of a daring street robbery that had been committed on her a few minutes before. The lady stated, that as she was passing along Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, with her reticule suspended by a steel chain hanging from her arm, she was suddenly surrounded by a gang of juvenile thieves, who hustled her off the foot pavement; and one of them seizing her reticule, snatched it with such force from her arm, that the chain snapped in two, and they made off with the reticule, leaving a piece of the chain behind, and ran in different directions towards St. Giles's. She pursued the thief who snatched the reticule as well as she could, until she got into Dyot-street, now called George-street, where he disappeared; and finding herself in a labyrinth of filthy courts, alleys, &c., she was so much alarmed, that she dreaded proceeding further, and it was with difficulty she could find her way out again. She told the circumstance to a gentleman she met, who advised her to come to this office. The reticule she said contained eight sovereigns, besides a written order for a sum of money, payable to herself, and some other private papers, together with a pocket handkerchief. Balland, the officer, who attended to the lady's statement, assured her that it would be to as little purpose to go at that moment in search of those young thieves in the mazes of St. Giles's as it would be to hunt for a needle in a bundle of hay; he, however, took from the lady an accurate description of the thief who snatched the reticule from her arm, for the purpose of setting on foot a sharp look-out after him: and in the mean time the officer advised the lady to make no delay in sending notice to stop the payment of order for money she had lost.

Just as the office was on the point of closing, a diminutive little female, apparently 50 years of age, and of a very uninviting person and countenance, entered, accompanied by a man neary six feet in height, and of a most awfully forbidding aspect, and approaching the bench, addressed the Magistrate thus—"Please your worship, I want to know from your worship, if a marriage celebrated in a private house in Dublin, by an Irish Roman Catholic priest, be a lawful and binding marriage in this country, because, your worship, I believe it is not?"

The Magistrate inquired if the officiating person was a regularly ordained clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church?

The applicant said, that she could not herself answer that question, but, added she, "I believe this good man by my side can,—was he John?" turning to her companion.

"Yes," replied John, with a grunt.

The little woman now bustled about her pockets for some time, and at length produced a little bit of dirty paper, which she handed to the Magistrate stating it to be the certificate of the aforesaid marriage, signed by the priest.

The Magistrate, very naturally thinking that she was troubling herself all this time about her own affairs, asked if that was the certificate of her marriage?

"Lord bless your worship," said she, "not at all: it was not me that was married, but this good man here" (pointing to her sullen friend by her side, who stood with his eyes fixed upon the ground, and his brows most luxuriantly overhanging them,) "The case is his, "she proceeded, "this good dear man, your worship, who has a handsome pension, married a woman in Dublin, in the way I mentioned, and she is coming over now to claim half of his pension as his wife; and I want, you see, your worship to prevent her if you can from imposing on the poor man, because I am sure the marriage is not lawful."

The Magistrate, who until this time thought the applicant was pleading in her own behalf, now wished to have some explanation from the pensioner himself, who stood like a mute by his advocate's side, as to the object of this inquiry; and accordingly asked him what was his motive for wishing to ascertain if his marriage in Ireland were legal or otherwise.

"Why, because," replied the pensioner, now for the first time lifting up his downcast brow, "You see, if that ere marriage of mine in Dublin be no good, I wants to marry again immediately this ere little woman by my side."

The Magistrate said, he suspected there was something more than saving his friend's pension for him in the view of the applicant, from the extraordinary zeal she manifested in the cause, and told her that a magistrate was not the proper person to give an opinion on or decide if the marriage she spoke of were or were not legal; but advised her, if the question were one which concerned her very deeply, to apply to Doctors' Commons, where she would be most likely to obtain a clear opinion on the point. "Then," said the little woman, as she retired with a disappointed countenance from the office, "the poor man will lose half his pension, I am afraid."

The gentleman who is the complainant in the case of the steam-packet-office is Mr. Addison, late of the Dragoon Guards, and not of the Foot Guards.

UNION-HALL.

Yesterday *Josh. Hudson*, of pugilistic celebrity, and two of his *pals* or companions, appeared at this office, before the sitting Magistrate, R. J. Chambers, Esq. charged with having assaulted a whole room full of company, by dashing glasses of hot drandy and water at their heads.

From the statement of the landlord of the sign of the Europa tavern, in the Borough, it appeared that Josh. and the other two defendants entered his coffee-room on Saturday, and having punished two bottles of wine, besides sundry glasses of warm brandy and water, they commenced chaffing some of the company, who manifested their displeasure of such freedom, and requested that the defendants would keep their own company, and not disturb the hilarity that had previously reigned in the house. The defendants, however, became more and more troublesome, until at length the whole company became unanimously of opinion that the absence of Josh. and his two friends could be well dispensed with, and for the purpose of carrying their wishes into execution, without committing any breach of the peace, it was suggested to them that unless they could conduct themselves in a gentlemanlike manner, they had better withdraw altogether from the house. No sooner was the intimation given than the glasses of brandy and water then before the defendants were flung at the heads of those who considered themselves insulted, and such a rumpus took place that it was found necessary to call in some watchmen, whom the three defendants were given in charge. At the conclusion of the above statement, one of the parties who had been assaulted stepped forward, and said he had never seen Josh. in particular more "obstrapolis" in his life. His (Josh.'s) glass of brandy and water was particularly hot at the time, and witness received the greater part of it with much force on the left side of his face. Witness added, that when Josh. was in custody, he was "mighty bouncible," refusing to make any apology for the "row" he had created; and saying that he was more independent than any man in the parish---that he could sport more "blunt," and, in fact, that he did not care a straw about any one, for he was his own master.

The Magistrate here inquired whether the defendants were drunk during the above circumstance: and whether they had become so in the house where the assaults were committed; for if so, the landlord deserved severe censure.

The landlord of the Europa declared that Josh and his companions were tipsy when they came in; that all he had served them with were two bottles of wine and a glass of hot brandy and water each, which latter was consumed in the way above stated.

Josh. however, contradicted the last witnesss's statement, and said, he could prove, that, instead of two, nine glasses of brandy and water followed the two bottles of wine, with the exception of the "little drop" that was spilt during the affray that was so seriously represented to the magistrate, and which, in fact, the complainants were equally blameable as those that had been charged.

Mr. Chambers observed, that this was a public-house squabble, and as it appeared that Hudson and his friends were drunk at the time he would fine them each 5s. a-piece for that offence to the King, besides half-a-crown to each of the constables and watchmen who had the trouble of taking them into custody, and bringing them to this office.

Josh—I won't pay nothing, your Worship; I'd rather put in bail, and take it to the Sessions.

Mr. Chambers---I shall also call upon each of you, the defendants, to pay one sovereign apiece to some charity, as a punishment for the assaults you have committed.

Josh---It is a hard case, Sir, that us gentlemen should have to pay so dearly for a little bit of Saturday night's frolic. I can't afford it, Sir; really I cannot, Sir; and that is the truth.

One of the complaining party, who had got a soaking with the brandy and water, pressed forward, and addressing the Magistrate, said, "We shall be perfectly satisfied if Mr. Josh. and his friends pay a pound each to some charity. Mr. Hudson is well able to afford it.

"God bless my soul," ejaculated the witness, "how very much crest-fallen Josh. is to-day; one would think he was not the same man. On Saturday night he was as big as "bull beef," from his bragadosia, offering to lay down sovereigns against other men's shillings. He can well afford to pay for his fun."

Josh.—"I won't pay, indeed I won't; I'll go to the Session."

Here a Lawyer, who attended for Hudson, advised his client to be more calm, and settle the business in the way which the worthy Magistrate had decided. Josh., however, was unwilling to pay his pound to a charity, or the 5s. for getting sick, until Mr. Chambers assured him it would be a cheaper way than going to law.

A long discussion here arose between the parties, as to the application of the money intended for charitable purposes; Josh. strongly contending for its being appropriated for the benefit of the Licensed Victuallers School, at Kennington, and the complainants, on the other hand, for the charity school at Rotherhithe. The latter mode was adopted, and the parties left the office.

Josh. Hudson, from his appearance now, seems to be completely on the shelf. He cannot enter the ring again as a fighting man from his amazing corpulency; his head being, comparatively speaking, as large as a bushel, and both his fists like shoulders of mutton. A blow from such hands would now have no more effect upon the countenance than if they were enclosed in the gloves.

THE SUN,---April 5.

Leipsic, March 21.---M. Kampffe, partner in the house of Peter Richter, was brought in here under arrest the day before yesterday. He had drawn bills of Exchange to the amount of 26,000 dollars, and when they became due it appeared that he concealed the matter from his partner, and had employed the proceeds to his own benefit. He had in consequence absconded, but was overtaken and arrested at Gera.

The ridicule to which Marshal Soult has subjected himself by his *Solitary* appearance in the Jubilee procession, has excited so strong a feeling of resentment against Marshal Lauriston, as to occasion a challenge. The following particulars are handed about in Paris, as the circumstances of this ludicrous *embarras*:—

"Marshal Soult, wishing to figure with all due honours in the procession, wrote to Marshal Lauriston, to know if there were a particular place in the procession set apart for the Marshals of France, and how they were to demean themselves on the occasion. The answer indicated the position the Marshals were to occupy, and stated that they were to have their heads uncovered. and to carry an enormous wax taper in their hands. Soult took his place accordingly in the procession, but found himself alone as Marshal, no other person of that rank being near him. Feeling, probably, somewhat of self-ridicule for the part he was playing, he suspected that he had been thus isolated for the purpose of mortifying him, and in his wrath wrote to Marshal Lauriston, demanding satisfaction for the insult. The latter replied that no insult was intended---that he had pointed out the place reserved for the Marshals, and that he himself would have been there had no another of his functions required him to be close to the person of the King."

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—April 10.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.
TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Will you permit an old man to address you on the subject of our currency? I sat in Parliament 30 years, during which time I frequently heard this important question discussed in the House by Mr. Pit, Mr. Fox, and other distinguished characters. On the passing of the Bank Restriction Act, I was entrusted by the Merchants and Citizens of London, to present their petition against the measure. Though my opinions were embodied in their case, my best endeavours to serve them were not successful. Having been long and extensively engaged in commercial dealings, I often witnessed a national embarrassment arising from a defective and impure currency, which resembled the present stagnation in trade; and I lament to observe, that suffering and experience have failed, in this instance, of producing their usual good effects. In the enlarged scale of business carried on by this country, embracing a great variety of pursuits, a reliance on a metallic circulation alone ever did, and ever will, fail us. Gold, though in itself massy, often disappears in consequence of war, or speculation, —nay, the breath of rumour itself is sufficient to disperse it. Our domestic concerns are interrupted and confidence lost, for want of an ample and approved medium of traffic.

I am no friend to an unrestrained issue of paper money, and saw with concern, in the absence of a due quantity of specie, bills admitted into circulation issued by persons of respectability, possessing property, but evidently unable to meet a sudden and large demand upon them. More than two years ago I mentioned to a friend high in his Majesty's Councils my fears of the mischief likely to ensue if the practice were not discontinued; accompanied with a suggestion to confine future issues of paper money, or tokens, to the Bank of England and other competent bodies of men, who would give security in land, the public funds, canals, buildings, or other tangible property, amounting, at least, to one-half of the value of their bills or tokens in circulation. My proposition was not favoured with any notice, yet had it been adopted, I am of opinion that most of the panic and distress now so severely felt in the nation would have been avoided. If such an improvement in the banking system could be made available, gold would become less requisite, and the country be supplied with a stationary medium of exchange originating with ourselves.

Whilst directing the energies of the State in war, Mr. Pitt evinced equal ability in discovering, improving, and applying, our internal resources. The war drained the country of its specie, and our enemies entertained sanguine hopes that our ruin would sooner be effected by want of pecuniary means than the want of courage, discipline, and conduct, in our armies. Mr. Pitt was more than a match for all contingencies. With the aid of the Bank of England and other opulent houses, the energies of Great Britain were maintained in full activity, and the importance and utility of paper money were clearly established. Ingenious machines were introduced into our manufactures, and the encouragement and protection afforded them, greatly increased the demand for our goods at home and abroad. Our superiority at sea gave our merchants easy access to foreign markets, and the wealth derived from trade and commerce (though to some persons it may appear paradoxical) more than covered the whole expenses of the war. When the Minister had recourse to loans, they were speedily raised by British Capitalists, and the increase of the public debt was due from ourselves to ourselves, and resolved itself into a family account without impairing the national property. Mr. Pitt having succeeded in securing peace and independence to the Empire, whilst devoting his sole attention to the affairs of the public, suffered his own to be very much embarrassed. Many of his friends wished to extricate him from his difficulties, and requested me to learn from Mr. Rose in what way we could best relieve him. His reply was, "Mr. Pitt is the most unaccountable of human beings, and will prefer living in a garret to being indebted to the bounty of his friends." Though disappointed, the opinion I had long entertained of this able Minister's high character was not diminished.

The present panic and distress in the country have been declared by high authority to proceed from "overtrading," and "wild speculation." Infant nations and establishments are liable to miscarry from want of experience and solidity.—Trading and Speculation being natives of this Island, and parents of our wealth and independence, are surely exempt from such an imputation. The same authority has declared that "gold and paper money are incompatible with each other, and cannot exist together."—The population and trade of the Empire having been much increased, a proportionate increase in the medium of circulation is called for; and when gold is found insufficient recourse must be had to paper; which, if improved on the principle already suggested, the two substances would be found in the same pocket without disunion.

Anxious to see our situation ameliorated, I trust the currency may be mended without changing or impairing the national commercial character: which measure, if resorted to, would resemble the policy of diverting from its course, a powerful river that had long given fertility and happiness to a large district, merely because from excessive rains, it had sometimes exceeded its natural limits, and produced partial injury.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,

Drayton Manor, March 8. Robert Peel.

THE SUN.—April 10.

Extract of a Letter, dated Hamburgh, March 28:—"According to the letters from Copenhagen, the French Minister there, the Marquis de St. Simon, has abruptly left that capital, in consequence of an order of his Government, enjoining him to quit his post within two hours after the receipt of this injunction, and to wait at Hamburgh for further orders relative to his ultimate destination. This step has been taken by the French Government in compliance with an express application from the Danish Government, which complained of the insupportable arrogance shown by M. St. Simon on every occasion. Last winter he excited universal ridicule by abruptly removing his daughter out of the circle assembled on the King's birth-day, and leading her into the ante-chamber, amidst the servants in attendance, because he found himself offended by her having been placed by the side of a Countess; and about four weeks ago, when the director of the theatre, M. de Holstein, refused him a box, because it had been already bespoke for the Crown Princess, he wrote him an impertinent letter, in which he haughtily declared that he, a Peer of France, thought himself in no respect inferior to a Crown Princess of Denmark."

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state that the eminent mercantile house of Livio Brothers, which suspended its payments on the 9th March, issued a circular on the following day, announcing that Mr. L. Stieglitz, head partner of the house of Stieglitz and Co,; Mr. J. Wilson, of the house of Thomson Bonar and Co,; and J. Seguin, of the house of A. P. Duval, J. Seguin and Co., none of whom are creditors of Messrs. Livio, have undertaken the arrangement of its affairs. The father of Messrs. Livio, it is said, who retired from business some time ago, had employed 1,500,000 rubles in the purchase of several estates in the nighbourhood of Strasburg, by which the resources of the house had been much weakened.

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1826.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

THE SUN.—April 12.

SECONDARIES' OFFICE, April 11.

CRIM. CON.

KINNARD *v.* ROBARTS.

This was an action to recover damages for injury sustained by the plaintiff, by the seduction of his wife. Judgment having been allowed to go by default, a Jury was summoned to assess damages, which were laid at a considerable amount.

The counsel for the plaintiff stated, that the case required no embellishment for an advocate. His client was a respectable domestic man, one of the pages attached to His Majesty's Household. The defendant was a sergeant in the guards, who, although the distance with respect to their comparative rank was remote, had contrived to gain the affections of the lady, even after she had been ten years married to her husband.—The gentlemen of the jury knew that the loss of a woman's affections was, under any circumstances, one of a very severe nature, to a husband who had formed a high estimate of her virtues; but to lose a woman under circumstances which presented no alleviation—to have disgrace added to the pangs of separation, was an infliction which it required a more than ordinary degree of fortitude to bear. For ten years the happiness of the plaintiff had been undisturbed, and when he had calculated upon the permanency of it, he found that he was doomed to be pointed at with sneers, his public situation most particularly subjecting him to the sarcastic comments of those whose duties he participated in. Inability to pay could not be, with any effect, pleaded in mitigation on such an occasion as this A person who could not pay in pocket, must suffer in another way for the injury he had inflicted; and the verdict of a court of civil law was the only mode of punishing an offence which was always injurious in its consequences. The plaintiff did not seek vindictive damages. He was merely anxious that there should be such damages as would mark the sense entertained by twelve honest men of the conduct of the defendant, and prevent him from exulting in the success which had been attended with such lamentable effects. It should be considered also, that the obligation to liquidate the debts contracted by the plaintiff's wife with her paramour, was one to meet which security should be given; and the verdict of the Jury was the only means by which that obligation could be anticipated.

Maria Saunders stated that she was daughter to the plaintiff by a former wife. Her father was married to his present wife about ten years, and witness lived continually with them until up to the time of her (witness's) marriage which took place about two years ago. Her father always treated his wife with all possible kindness, and they lived together on the best terms, and most happily.

Mr. Edward Clarke stated that he knew Mr. Kinnaird and his wife upwards of two years, and that as long as he knew them, Mr. Kinnard behaved towards his wife with the most affectionate and attentive manner possible, and continued to act in the same manner up to the period when she left him on the 8th of November last.

Mr. Richard Miles stated, that he knew the plaintiff and his wife from the month of October, 1823, when they went to lodge at his house; that he always observed the plaintiff pay the utmost attention and respect to his wife, and that they seemed to live most happily together.

The Counsel for the plaintiff said, he had several other witnesses to call, but he thought the testimony already given was quite sufficient.

The Secondary observed, that he thought there ought to have been given some evidence of the circumstances under which the act of adultery was committed, as by that means the jury would be enabled to ascertain to what extent the damages ought to reach.

The Counsel for the plaintiff replied, that as the defendant had admitted his guilt, it was, in his opinion, quite unnecessary to go into any of the circumstances of the case.

Not one word was said on the part of the defendant.

The Secondary, in charging the Jury, said it was usual in cases of this kind for the plaintiff to produce evidence of the peculiar circumstances under which the injury had occurred.—This, however, had not been done, and the Jury could Judge for themselves how far the omission should influence their decision.

The Jury immediately assessed the damages at 50*l.*

THE SUN,—April 17.

CAPT. THOMAS ALEXANDER, R.N., C.B.

In another part of our Paper, we have reported the death of this Gallant Officer, while serving at Rangoon in the month of November last.

Captain Alexander entered his Majesty's service in April, 1795, and was made a Lieutenant in January, 1802. In April, 1809, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and shortly after acted in the command of the Zenobia.

In 1812, Captain Alexander was appointed to the Devastation bomb-vessel, was employed in the Baltic, and subsequently on the coast of North America.

While commanding the Devastation, he was present at the destruction of Fort Washington, and the capitulation of Alexandria, in the river Potowmac, in August, 1814. In the month of October following, he landed with a party of two hundred seamen and marines, at a place called Parker's Point, where he was attacked by an [illegible] infantry,

[redacted]

Majesty's ship Alligator, fitting out in the River, in which ship he proceeded to the East Indies, where his valuable life was terminated by *Cholera* while commanding the flotilla at Rangoon.

Captain Alexander was highly respected both in his private and public character, and has left a widow and children to lament his loss. He was in the 41st year of his age.

THE SUN.—April 18.

Sierre Lione Gazettes, down to the 14th January, reached us yesterday. The general state of the Colony is prosperous, and sickness has not raged to the usual extent, although amongst its victims we are sorry to record the names of Captain Ross, Aid-de-camp to Sir Charles Turner, the Governor General, and of His Excellency's two nephews, the Messrs. Turner, who held Civil situations in the Colony. The exertions of His Excellency for the general good appear to have been unremitted, and to have effected a very great change in the affairs and prospects of the Colony. While, however, its internal prosperity is daily increasing, the disgraceful trade which is carried on upon the neighbouring coasts, increases in an enormous degree, and that too, notwithstanding the active operations of our cruizers, by which a number of vessels engaged in this nefarious traffic have been captured. Our feelings are shocked at the recital of the increased horrors which the wretched victims are doomed to suffer by being crammed into sharp built vessels, where no attention is paid to any other object than that of effecting a short passage to the port of destination; and the friends of humanity will deplore the little success which has attended their meritorious endeavours to terminate a trade not less horrible in the mode in which it is carried on, than wicked in principle.

UNITED CHILIAN COMPANY.

Yesterday a Meeting of the Shareholders in the United Chilian Mining Company took place at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, for the purpose of receiving the deposits which had been paid upon the shares they held in the Company.

At twelve o'clock, the hour appointed for taking the Chair, all the Shareholders were assembled, and perhaps the district of Duke's-place never poured out three or four dozen of meaner objects than were mixed up on the occasion with the noble persons whose names had been lent to give the Company a character.—At half-past twelve o'clock some impatience was manifested, but Captain Curzon, Lord Teynham's son, soon afterward's entered the room, and assured the Shareholders that his father was detained by an unforeseen occurrence, but would be certainly at their command at two o'clock. At half-past one o'clock his Lordship arrived, and immediately took the Chair. He addressed the gentlemen around him. He regretted that there had been no disposition manifested upon the part of any of the Directors, with the exception of himself and his son, and Mr. Annichini, to meet the proposal of the Shareholders. He had merely to repeat, that he and his son were ready to contribute their shares of the deficiency which had been complained of. The circumstance of the bankruptcy of Mr. Hendricks, the projector of the Company, had, of course, interfered with the arrangements for paying off the deposits. Under all the circumstances, he thought it would be advisable to draw the money which was in the hands of the bankers, and distribute it amongst the Shareholders as far as it would go. It was calculated that the amount in the hands of the bankers would pay 3*l.* 4s. per share, and afterwards an exertion might be made to induce all the Directors to pay up the deficiencies, which amounted to 1*l.* 6s. per share, so that the Shareholders might be at no greater loss than 10s. per share.—This statement excited considerable disapprobation.

A Shareholder declared, that he had expected from what occurred at the last meeting, that 4*l.* 10s. would be paid upon the shares this very day. He expected that the Directors would have assembled immediately after it was known that the shareholders were dissatisfied, for the purpose of making up the deficiency; but after all, the shareholders were as badly off as ever.

Lord Teynham said the fact was, they formed no company at all. Mr. Hendricks was the proprietor of what was called the Company, and had taken the whole responsibility upon himself, and he (Lord Teynham) and his son had signed the draughts for the 1,000*l.* of the money subscribed, merely for the purpose of dissolving it. He hoped the shareholders would take the 3*l.* 10s. per share; if not, they must adopt whatever course they thought most advisable.

Mr. Annichini said, the shares ought to be paid off at par. He would do all he could to accomplish that object.

A Shareholder.—My Lord, I say I must have my property. If you *won't* pay me, I must go in my own *way* to get it. It's a shame, my Lord—it's a shame.

Another Shareholder said, that the Directors might, if they pleased, look to Mr. Hendricks, but the shareholders must look to the Directors, and to them alone. It was understood that the money would be forthcoming this day, and now another postponement was aimed at. Was this worthy of a Nobleman?

Lord Teynham repeated, that he was willing to pay his proportion of the deficiency complained of; he begged to know whether any one present [illegible] such an ass as to pay what ought [illegible] by nine Directors. He knew no [illegible] tlemen in the direction, with the [illegible] own son; and he had signed the [illegible] on a sick bed. God Almighty knew [illegible] profit from the transaction; and God knew that he most earnestly wished he had never heard a word about the company.—(A laugh.)

Several Shareholders said, they expected to get the whole of their money back.

Lord Teynham.—I shall do as I have stated. You would not be so unreasonable as to expect I should pay the whole deficiencies myself.

The Shareholders were almost unanimous in the opinion that his lordship ought to pay every farthing. They pulled out their shares and said they were ready to receive their money. They came prepared, and they expected not to be any longer humbugged. One of them, however, observed, that his lordship would act a very foolish part in disposing of his property in such a manner to gentlemen, all of whom had embarked in the concern in the hope of a premium, and most of whom, he believed, had purchased the shares at a heavy discount.

Mr. Annichini said, that Mr. Hendricks had stated as a reason for not coming to a settlement, that Lord Teynham and another director owed him between 400*l.* and 500*l.*

Lord Teynham.—That belongs to another transaction. It has nothing to do with this: it refers to shares in another company.

A Shareholder.—My Lord, if I don't get the money for my shares *vhat* I paid, I'll bring an action against you, that I *vill*. Oh Lord! how can a Lord act in that 'ere *vay*.

Lord Teynham, who sat with his hat off, close to the person who uttered this threat, and who sat with his hat on, respectfully assured him, that every thing should be done to get the whole of his money restored to him. In the mean time, his Lordship recommended that the Jew who had thus addressed him would be for the present satisfied with his share of the money which remained at the banker's.

"Ay," said the Shareholder, "I'll take *dat*; but if I don't get *de* rest, I'll go into *de* court *wid* it."

Another Shareholder.—My Lord, here's a printer's bill of upwards of 50*l.*

Lord Teynham.—Oh, I have nothing to do with that. God knows, I have enough to do with the shareholders.

A Jew Shareholder.—I hope, my Lord, you are not a director in any other mining company?

Lord Teynham.—No, thank God. I never regretted any thing so much in my life as my connection with city companies.

"Ay, ay," said one of the Shareholders, with a red face and dirty shirt, "you are a Director for all that. Why, you belong to the Kentish Railway Company."

Lord Teynham.—I am a Director, but it is an honorary one; I have no responsibility upon me.

The Shareholder smiled familiarly at Lord Teynham, who said—"I have certainly acted most foolishly in giving my sanction to these things but I have been punished for it. It has been a source of bitter regret. I have made every inquiry into the nature of the mining speculations since I have found myself in error, and I have ascertained, beyond a doubt, that mining in South America is all nonsense. I spoke with an intelligent Captain the other day upon the subject, and he assured me that in the new mining districts the roads were filled with broken carts, broken tools, and drunken Englishmen and Scotchmen"—(Loud laughter.)

A Shareholder.—Well, my Lord, we'll thank you for the little that comes to us.

Lord Teynham.—Now, Gentlemen, there are 611*l.* wanting. That will be about 70*l.* a-piece amongst the Directors. I am ready, and so is Captain Curzon, to pay a fair proportion.

A Shareholder—Very well, my Lord, we'll take your share now if you please.

Lord Teynham—Upon my word, you will not. You don't think that I'll pay without being indemnified.

"God bless you," said the shareholder, "you'll be quite clear. Come, you and the Captain here can give us your proportions, and that will be doing the thing decently.,'

Lord Teynham would not consent, without being indemnified according to law.

A Shareholder then moved, that the sum of 3*l.* 4s. upon each share should be accepted by the shareholders in part payment of the deposit money.

This motion was agreed to unanimously.

It was also proposed, that on the 2d of June, the shareholders should again meet, for the purpose of receiving whatever might be collected from the Directors.—This was also agreed to.

Some of the shareholders cried out, "I say, my Lord, I wish we may get it."—(Laughter, in which Lord Teynham joined.)

Here a Gentleman who held shares called for a glass of brandy and water, and sat down next to Lord Teynham. "You had better, my Lord," said he, "send off to the bankers, for the little money there; we'll have it now, if you please."

"Ay, ay," said a Jew shareholder, "ve von't go vidout it. Go down, my Lord, to de bankers and get it."

Lord Teynham then sent to the bankers, but word was brought back that the check must be countersigned by Mr. Hendrick.

The Shareholders who were waiting with great impatience for the return of the messenger, were thunderstruck at this intelligence. They began to give all up for lost.

A Solicitor, who attended upon the part of one of the directors, suggested the propriety of waiting until Mr. Hendrick's examination before the Commissioners of Bankrupts should take place, as it might come out before the Commissioners what had been done with the shares which had been purchased by the bankrupt at the desire of the directors.

Lord Teynham said, there was no occasion for waiting, as the shares had been properly disposed of.

Lord Teynham then said, he would himself go to the bankers. The shareholders cheered up at his intimation. His Lordship then left the room, accompanied by a shareholder on each side.

A Shareholder walked over to Captain Curzon, who was bareheaded, and said, "Well, Captain, any naval promotions this year?"

The Captain was astonished. He said he was not aware of any.

The Shareholder pulled his chair close to that of the Captain, and with his hat on, began to discuss the conditions of the naval power of France and of that of England. "The French," said he, "have 50 sail of the line ready to start, and if there is such a thing as a war, John Bull will have to look sharp."

The Captain observed, that there might be some difficulty in manning the French ships effectually.

His Lordship at this moment returned, and informed the meeting that all was right. There was a general cry of joy at this intelligence.

His Lordship then took the shares from the holders, who gave a receipt on the back of them, which is a complete bar to any future action for the recovery of the remainder of the deposits.

The first person who received a check from his Lordship, made but one spring towards the door, and he was out of sight in an instant.

The rest of the company were equally quick in their movements.

One of the shareholders, upon receiving his money, took his Lordship by the hand, "Well, my Lord," said he, "God bless you, I'll see you again on the 2d of June."

The business being concluded, Lord Teynham and his son retired. His Lordship having frequently during his exertions declared, that he had never derived any advantage from the Company, one of the Shareholders, upon leaving the room, said, "My skull and eyes! if I don't become a director myself."

Between 1,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* was paid away in the room by his Lordship. He and his son, and Mr. Annichini, were the directors upon whose responsibility the money was drawn.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,—May 6.

Yesterday his Majesty received visits from the Dukes of York and Clarence, and the Princess Sophia.

The Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire had audiences of his Majesty. The Duke of Devonshire took leave of the King previous to his departure on his Embassy to St. Petersburgh.

Yesterday the Duke of Clarence and the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Princess Augusta.

Thursday Prince Leopold arrived in town from Claremont.

Prince Leopold had a numerous grand dinner party yesterday, to meet his Royal sister, the Duchess of Kent. Among the company were—the Princess Feodore, Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lord and Lady Gower, Lord and Lady E. Belgrave, Mr. and the Honourable Mrs. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baring, the Earl of Lauderdale, &c.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence left their seat at Bushy, yesterday morning, and proceeded to their temporary residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square; their Royal Highness honoured Dury-lane Theatre with their presence in the evening.

Yesterday morning the plate and other luggage belonging to the Duke of Devonshire were put on board a steam-boat at the Tower Stairs, to be conveyed to his Majesty's 74 gun-ship, the Gloucester, at Chatham.

The enigmatical dedication of "Vivian Gray," which has given rise to so many conjectures, is now generally understood to be intended for his Majesty.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner a numerous party of the Clergy and Common Council of the Wards of Cheap, Cornhill, Dowgate, and Langbourne.

The Lord Mayor has appointed a Court of Common Council for Monday next, at two o'clock, to consider of a Subscription in aid of the Distressed Manufacturers of the Country.

Yesterday (May 5.) afternoon at two o'clock, another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, the summonses for which were issued on Thursday evening. Previously to the assembling of the Council, the Earl of Liverpool had a consultation with Mr. Secretary Canning The Council was attended by the Duke of Wellington; the Earls of Harrowby, Westmorland, Liverpool, and Bathurst; Mr. Peel, Mr Canning, Mr. Huskisson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wynn, &c.—The Cabinet Council continued sitting till about four o'clock.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* to the 27th ult. was received yesterday. An article dated Odessa, April 11th, mentions a report that the independence of Greece would be soon recognised by England. It, like Hamburgh Papers, represents the Emperor Nicholas to be resolutely bent on bringing the discussions respecting Wallachia and Moldavia to a close.

FRENCH PAPERS.

[FROM THE ETOILE, DATED THURSDAY, MAY 4.]

Paris, May 3—We have just learnt that Soliman Bey (the Renegade Selves) has received orders from Ibrahim to evacuate Tripolizza, and to repair to Patras. He has executed this order, and has set fire to Tripolizza. This news gives reason to believe that Ibrahim was really repulsed in the attack of 24th March; while letters from Corfu, of 9th April, affirm that Missolonghi still resisted. Accounts from Bucharest, of the same date, received from Vienna, announce that Missolonghi is taken. Every thing is, therefore, contradictory in the news received from that country, and we must still wait for more exact information before we can affirm any thing respecting the affairs of Greece.

[FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS OF WEDNESDAY.]

Paris, May 2.—A letter from Missolonghi, which has come by way of Leghorn, has been communicated to us. It is dated 7th April, and is from Mr. L. commanding a Greek battalion, to his wife, who lives at Paris. The quarter from which we received it, will not allow us to doubt of its authenticity:—

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on 08 April, 2017

"My dear Friend—I have to tell you that on the 24th of March, we were attacked at all points by the barbarians commanded by Ibrahim. I was posted on the side next the sea; the reiterated attacks had overthrown a part of our fortifications; we were obliged to fill hogsheads with sand, and to entrench ourselves behind them with our cannon; it was here that I was wounded, &c. At length the Egyptians and others were repulsed, and in part burnt, with their boats. These furious barbarians having advanced to attempt to storm the place, were again repulsed. Ibrahim seeing his prey escape him, rushed forward at the head of his troops, hoping to revive their courrage. A Greek, who recognised him, fired his musket at him, from which he received a wound, of which he died a few days afterwards. At this moment my countrymen perceived the troops commanded by the brave Fabvier and Gouras, and other chiefs, to the number of about eight thousand. The Turks, in their terror, then ran away; they were overthrown by the besieged, and left Mahomet Pacha in the hands of Gouras; the others took refuge in Lepanto, or where they could; 500 men, at the most, escaped by sea. The fleet has entered the port, and retaken Vassiladi. Long live our brave Chiefs!"

"*LAST DAYS OF LORD BYRON.*"

TO MR. WM. PARRY *

"*London*[illegible] 14, 1825.

"Sir,---I this morn[illegible] your historical work, entitled *The Last Days of Lord Byron*. From the fictious libels it contains you should have called this romance *Parry's slanders*. Now for the proof of my assertion.

"The warrior Chiefs who have liberated Greece, you call robbers; and the Christian people fighting for their altars, heretics. (1) Mavrocordato, who is a well-meaning and clever man, you extol up to the skies. He is with you the guardian angel of the Greeks, or rather the protecting goddess, for you represent him, in page 161, '*as an old gentlewoman.*' Perhaps by calling Mavrocordato 'an old gentlewoman,' you mean to do him honour; just as the Hindoos do, who fancy that their fond mistress, the East India Company, is also 'an old woman.' Lord Byron you consider your companion and pupil. (2) You tell a *story* of his Lordship's melting into tears at tales of woe, and at the same time instructing his interpreter to recruit for your seraglio. (3) As you was a sort of *Caleb Quotem* about Lord Byron, in your medical capacity, you prescribed brandy to him on several occasions, and especially after an epileptic fit. You remonstrated against bleeding (4) Lord Byron, though the doctors thought that early bleeding would have saved his valuable life. You seem to be sore at having, in consequence of my representation, been recalled and dismissed by the Greek Committee. To be revenged, you represent me as the enemy of Lord Byron. The reverse is the fact. Such was my respect for Lord Byron, that I solicited the Greek Committee (though in vain) to be allowed to act under his Lordship. You are right in stating that I occasionally differed with Lord Byron; but upon this fact you engraft a heap of mis-statements. I shall explain: Lord Byron was a friend to the Freedom of the Press, but he feared its dangerous influence in Greece. I too had my fears: I condemned all interference for the present with foreign politics, and all *violent personal Philippics* against soldiers and statesmen in power. I rebuked the worthy Editor of the *Greek Chronicle* for his attack on Austria and on Collocotroni. He told me, that Mavrocordato encouraged his animadversions on the latter. I was, however, far more alarmed at the early efforts made to shackle the press. I had the experience in British India, of the safety and usefulness of free discussion in checking the licentiousness of the people and their Government; in destroying a superstition the growth of ages; and in removing by degrees those evils which produce discontent, military mutinies, civil rebellions, and foreign wars. To recur to Lord Byron; I am bound in justice to his memory to state, that he was the friend of a Free Press. It is true, that I occasionally differed with Lord Byron on this and other matters, and that violent discussions ensued. I never indeed saw any thing equal to his starts of passion. The flash of his eyes, the thunder of his voice, the convulsion of his frame, were like a frightful hurricane; but soon the storm subsided, and sunshine followed. These altercations never affected the private friendship or public esteem I entertained for Lord Byron. To prove that this sentiment was mutual, I venture to refer to Count Gamba's narrative, (5) where speaking of a discussion in which I called Lord Byron a Turk, he says---'The more Lord B. laughed, the more serious Stanhope became; and the discussion seldom ended without a strong reproof, which irritated his Lordship for the moment; but so far from leaving any unfavourable impression, increased his regard for an antagonist of so much truth and sincerity. When parting from him one evening, after a discussion of this nature, Lord B. went up to Stanhope, and exclaimed, 'Give me that honest right hand.'

"Your whole book is full of accusations against me. You certainly had a good opportunity of judging my conduct, from having long lived in my room and at my table. Your intimacy indeed was so great, that you even broke open one of my letters addressed to Mr. Hodges! I presume you trusted to my sentiments in favour of publicity. With respect however to your philippics, it happens rather awkward, that toward the end of your book, speaking of my services in Greece, you contradict all you have said against me. Mark the passage: it is as follows:—'I now, Honourable Sir, cannot suppose in what way I have acted improperly. And with respect to yourself, Honourable Sir, I ever have considered your private and public character to be held in the highest esteem and veneration.' (6)

"Now my defence against your slanders rests in your panegyrics—'For the strongest of all authorities (says Plato) is if a man can allege the authority of his adversary against himself.'---I am, your humble servant,

"LEICESTER STANHOPE."

(1) Vide Parry, p. 66. (2) P. 38. (3) P. 165. (4) P. 43t 116. 124 (5) P. 140. (6) P. 348.

* This man was a caulker in the dock-yards, and is --(not to repeat the *worst* of him)---a slanderer, a sot, a bully, and a poltroon. Who wrote the book to which he has prefixed his name, we cannot exactly say, but he himself cannot write ten words of English,---*Examincr*

THE SUN.—MAY 18.

The Right Hon. W. H. Freemantle, it is understood, will be appointed Treasurer in the Lord Steward's department, in the room of Lord C. Bentinck, deceased; and William Yates Peel, Esq. it is said, will succeed Mr. Freemantle at the India Board.

THE SUN.—MAY 19.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, G. C. B., late Commander in-Chief at Bombay, arrived in town on Monday last.

Yesterday, the remains of Mr. Alexander Russell were deposited in one of the vaults of the new Marylebone Church. Mr. Russell was aged 66, and had been 43 years in the East India Company's Medical Service; a long train of carriages bore testimony to the estimation in which he had been held by a numerous acquaintance. An Oriental contempt of money, and genuine hospitality, prevented his accumulating a large fortune: but having made a handsome competence, he returned to this country about ten years ago. with the view of passing the rest of his life amongst his friends. Finding, however, a near relation involved in pecuniary difficulties, with a princely magnificence he gave him the whole of what he had saved, and went back to India to make more. He returned the second time last year, but unfortunately did not live long to enjoy his second fortune.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The County of Caithness is to be contested; the candidates are the eldest son of Sir John Sinclair and the Hon. James Sinclair, brother to the Earl of Caithness.

The County of Cromarty will be closely run between Mr. Macleod, younger, of Cadboll, and Mr. Duncan Davidson, younger, of Tulloch.

It is said that there is to be no opposition to Capt. Wemyss, R. N., by the Whigs of Fife.

In Inverness-shire there will be lots of candidates. The Right Hon. Charles Grant is to be opposed by Lord Macdonald, Col. Bailey, and Mr. Macleod, of Macleod; but it is a mistake, into which some people have been led, that there are two members for that or for any Scots county. Mr. Grant's friends have no apprehension as to the result.

Mr. Grant's brother, Mr. Robert Grant, has secured the Inverness district of Burghs.

In Ross-shire a contest was expected between the present member Sir James W. and Sir Francis A. Mackenzie; but Sir James has lately been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county, and we have not heard whether he will be inclined to undertake those two important offices.

HEREFORD.—It is said that Lord Eastnor will not contest the election, and that Mr. Clive and Mr. Blackemore will come in without opposition Doubtless Mr. *Blak-e-more* will oppose the *slave trade*.

PRESTON.—Cobbet and his friends have been here making a great bustle: report says the light-fingered gentry were particularly on the alert.

ANOTHER SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN THE COAST BLOCKADE AND SMUGGLERS.—We have been favoured with some particulars of another recent attempt to work contraband goods a few miles eastward of this place, when it appears the Coast Blockade succeeded in taking a large boat and upwards of two hundred tubs. We are sorry to add much mischief has occurred, as the following morning traces of blood were observed near the spot. Two men, it issaid, belonging to the boat are taken prisoners, and two of the Blockade are reported to be much bruised and beaten; it is also suspected some of the smugglers are seriously, if not mortally, wounded, The Blockade in this instance behaved in the most humane manner, having received a regular volley from the opponents before the officers gave directions for them to fire. We have just heard that five of the smugglers were killed in the affray.—*Brighton Gazette.*

THE SUN, MAY 20.

SIR ARCHIBALD M'DONALD, BART.

On Thursday evening the Right Honourable Sir Archibald McDonald, Bart, died, at his house in Duke-street, Westminster, at the advanced age of 79. He had been for some months suffering from infirmities, principally arising from old age, and which required the constant attendance of a surgeon and a physician.—Previous to that time he was in the enjoyment of good bodily health, and in the constant habit of walking, particularly in St. James's Park. He was created a Baronet and appointed Solicitor-General, in 1784, and in 1788 succeeded to the office of Attorney-General, in the room of Sir R. Pepper Arden, late Lord Aivanley, appointed Master of tha Rolls. He conducted the trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, &c. at the time the present Lord Chancellor was Solicitor-General; and in 1793 was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Chief Baron Eyre. In the year 1813 he resigned his seat on the Bench on which he gave great satisfaction, by his legal knowledge and the amenity of his manners, in consequence of the defective state of his eyes, a situation since successively filled by Barons Thompson, Richards, and the present Chief Baron Alexander, Sir Archibald married, in 1770, Louisa eldest daughter of the first Marquess of Stafford, by whom he had one son, the Member for Calne, now Sir James M'Donald, and two daughters.

(From the *Courier Francais.*)

"PARIS, MAY 16,

"Every thing indicates that hostilities are on the point of commencing between Russia and the Porte.

"A private letter from Augsburgh, of May 8. says, 'that at the date of the latest news from Constantinople, the Porte had not officially answered M. de Minziachy, but the first verbal answer of the Reis Effendi was known, and its tenour shews that the Ottoman Ministry is not destitute of address.

"'It is glad that the Emperor Nicholas does not confound in his *ultimatum* the question of the Greek rebels with the Porte; that it learns with pleasure that the intervention of other Cabinets, which for these five years has served only to fetter the negociations with Russia, has at length ceased; that the Porte, however, had fulfilled its treaties respecting Moldavia and Wallachia, since 3,000 Police Guards cannot be called a military occupation; that the Porte consequently hoped that Russia on its part would no longer delay to give up to the Turks the fortresses of Bessarbia, the restitution of which was stipulated by the peace of 1812.

"It is not doubted that as soon as this answer is known at St. Petersburgh, it will lead to an order pass to the Pruth; the Porte seems to expect this, for firaman has already been issued, giving orders to provision the fortresses on the Danube for six months. The 20th May is generally assigned as the day when the Russian troops will enter the principalities."

FRENCH FUNDS.—PARIS, MAY 17.—Five per Cents. 96f. 15c.;—Three per Cents. 64f. 10c.---Bank Stock, 2010f.---Rentes de Naples, 73f. 25c.---Royal Spanish Loan, 44⅛.---Exchange on London, one month, 25f. 55c; three months, 25f. 35c.---*Cours Authentique, May* 17.

GLEANINGS.

Parisian Morals.—By reports which have been made to the French Academy of Medicine it appears, that the number of marriages and the number of legitimate births are fewer in the rich quarters of Paris than in the poor; and that on the contrary, the rich quarters furnish a greater number of illegitimate births than the poor, and that it is much more rare to see illegitimate offspring acknowledged by their fathers in the former than in the latter. It appears also, that of the children still-born in Paris, the number of boys greatly exceeds that of girls; and that the number of both sexes still-born is much greater in private houses than in the hospitals. Some deduction, however, ought to be made from the last statement, in consequence of its being the custom of the civil officers to record, as still-born, all children who die before the declaration of their birth has been made; that is to say, almost all who die within the first two days.—*Literary Gazette.*

(*From the New Monthly Magazine for April*, 1826.)

THE DRAMA.

A GLANCE AT THE AUDIENCE.—The last month, partly owing to the number of blank days which occur in the season of Lent, has presented nothing to invite the exercise of our critical functions, up to the period at which the inexorable printer calls for our lucubrations. Miss Foote, indeed, has transferred her attractions to Drury-Lane; but there is no change in her style of acting. In this interval, while the fates of authors are doubtful, let us for once have recourse to an expedient on paper, which we are often, at our age, forced to use in reality;—turn from the stage to look at the audience, and take a few specimens of "the drama's patrons," who are said "to give it laws."

Alas! whatever complaint can be made of the degeneracy of the stage may be retorted three-fold on its natural supporters! How changed from the audience which a century ago filled our theatres! The age of our English wits, if not the Augustan age of the drama, was assuredly that of the play house. Could we "call back the flood of never-ebbing time," and peep into the theatre as tenanted in the reign of Queen Anne upon the first night of a new play, how should we be dazzled and delighted! The pit crowded with critics; not "gentlemen connected with the public press" conning half a column for the morning papers, but men of spirit and fancy, prepared to give the tone to conversation, with no impulse baser than the desire of shining, and no wish but to do justice with, or, it might be, without mercy. The boxes glittering with stars, ribbands, and diamonds; where the duchess, who did herself honour by patronising the author, sat enthroned among her compeers, and whose wit held courtly discourse with her beauty. The gallery crammed with staid and sober citizens; reasonable, not reasoning; eager to take their cue from those on whose judgments they discreetly relied rather than on their own, and without venturing to damn, well pleased to swell the enthusiasm of triumph. Here was a tribunal whose jurisdiction a poet might acknowledge without degradation; and of whose decisions he could scarcely complain, even when erroneous, since it represented fairly the people whose hearts or whose fancies he proposed to quicken.

Now look around on the motley house, where degrees are utterly confounded, and try to pick out some few worthy even of remark. The boxes claim our first attention, and there our disappointment will be greatest. Whom shall we select from the dingy confusion, whose influence is worth a thought, or whose feelings deserve a guess? Not the numerous retainers of the free list, who lounge into the house from mere habit, who will not applaud, and dare not hiss. Not the respectable occupiers of the first circle in bonnets and great coats, "things scattered to make up a show," yet betraying their condition; the tradesmen, or relations of the carpenters, scene-shifters, and inferior performers, who come, as they vend their goods, to order, and who place little value on that which costs them nothing. But there, in yon private box, is a group of happy children, brought to see the pantomime, but desiring no better than the play, whose thoughts we should be glad to interpret. What a spectator is that little boy, hanging over the edge of the box, entranced with joyful wonder! To him the stage is a joyous puzzle; he can[illegible] derstand whether it is reality o[illegible] enjoys it without trying to determi[illegible] enviable than he is his elder sister, [illegible] beside him, whom the lightest tou[illegible] even the vicissitudes of a comedy, aff[illegible] Her age, in our judgment, is more f[illegible] to receive impressions from that g[illegible] which the uplifted curtain disclos[illegible] wonder and delight; she is touched to the soul He enjoys a dream of thoughtless youth; she gazes intently on the spectacle which represents the changes of human life, and feels, for the first time, her kindred with a world of sorrow and of frailty. She learns the best of moral lessons—which books can but imperfectly impart—to rejoice with those that rejoice and weep with those that weep. The best theatrical recollections are not of pantomimes and Asiatic tales; which only awakened the fancy, and which wear out as life advances: but of those representations of nature and truth, which have given an impulse to the affections, and have touched the chords of the heart, which shall vibrate till it is cold.

Passing over stock-brokers who have come to spend a per centage on their day's profits, and authors who, once damned themselves, keep a sharp lookout for a condemnation,—we fix on that middle aged youth, who lolls in the stage-box with a patronising air, and condescends to divide his attention between the performance and himself. He is the virtual representative of the little fashion which still occasionally deigns to gild the boxes. Having no vice, little virtue, and much leisure; and flattering himself that "he has a taste," he occasionally looks in on this lower sphere; when Velluti does not sing at the Opera. He does not appear at the beginning, because a whole play is a bore, and he cannot despatch his two glasses of claret in time; but he takes care to enter before the vulgarians of half-price, that he may not be confounded with his inferiors. For the most part he displays an elegant indifference; but deigns now and then gently to applaud a song which he is sure will not be encored. To first-rate excellence of every kind he has a natural aversion; and bestows a disdainful smile on any expression of hearty pleasure. If he approaches to energy, it is in his reprobation of Mr. Kean as a paltry trickster; and, having incontestibly shown that he is not six feet high, that his voice is not stentorian, and that his acting is not free from mannerism, is amazed that you can pardon these defects, in consideration of such trifles as original thought, pathos, and passion. If you speak as all men with hearts do of Miss Stephens, he shakes his head, and sagely observes that she knows nothing of music. He could never see any thing to admire in Miss Foote. He thinks Mr. Braham a vulgar singer; but reports favourably of Mr. Sapio, whom he has heard at concerts. He praises Mr. Young, not on account of the force and discrimination of that excellent actor, but because he has met him at the table of a lord. He tolerates Mr Macready, because he understands that he was educated at Rugby; but he cannot endure his Virginius,—which he is pleased to style "a ranting part in a low democratical play." He drops a good word for the Adelphi, because Terry and Yates are actors of undoubted respectability; but he never enters any of the minor houses himself, having once been persuaded to see the "Heart of Mid-Lothian" at the Surrey, and being mortally offended at the applause bestowed on a low actress of the name of Taylor in the low part of the cowfeeder's daughter. He relaxes into a gentle titter at Liston in "Paul Pry," which is sanctioned by the best circles; but always thought Munden a buffoon; such taste as this cannot influence the town. We heartily wish it were better; for there is nothing tends so much to lend grace and spirit to intellectual amusements as the mingling of the aristocracy with the people.

Turn we then to the pit; still the best sphere of enjoyment, yet cold to what it once was. Where are the successors of those wits who once whispered epigrams on the front benches with graceful spite, at an author's faicure, or relented into more graceful eulogy at his merited success? Dining out or meditating articles from the "New Monthly Magazine." Where are the young Templars, who, under the guidance of Mr. Chitty, then called "Mr. Town," decided the fate of players and plays? It is well if they are gaining experience under the great pleader of the same name; but more probably they are playing the flute, or drinking tea, or making waterish speeches, at a Debating Society on some waterish question. Where are the critics our aud severe, who were confessedly hard to please; whose approbation was worth having; and who gave a lustiness and a flavour to the opinion of the mass? Alas! their race is nearly extinct; we, who profess to follow them, try to turn pretty periods, and sit in the boxes by favour of the managers! Still the pit has its happy faces. There is the smart apprentice, who has looked forward for months to the night when he could treat his sweetheart, who sits by him, to a play, pouring all his store of knowledge of the drama and the actors in her attentive ear; and sharing in the general joy, while he has a private store of pleasure all his own in the presence of the delighted fair. A little farther is a group from the country, worthy of Hogarth; all amazement at the scenes; now bursting into fits of laughter, now displaying a happy ignorance of the whole *dramatis personæ* by their questions, to the infinite horror of their London cousin, a spruce "managing clerk," who has reluctantly honoured them with his protection, and wishes them sent to associate with unsuccessful authors. In the centre of the second row you may distinguish a true-hearted veteran playgoer, a gentleman of the best school; who does not content himself with the memory of past actors, and the privilege of abusing the present; but who retains the habits with the feeling of his youth, and goes, with curiosity as fresh, and good nature as unbroken, to a new play, as he did twenty years ago; and may he do so for twice twenty years to come!

We wish we could expatiate on the galleries; but their visitants have fallen off as lamentably as those of the boxes. They are now thinly attended, except on Monday nights, when they are a nuisance to the whole house. Too distant to hear, their company are resolved to be heard; and being placed beyond control, exercise their power without mercy. On the few first nights of a pantomime, the gallery of Covent Garden presents a picturesque spectacle; with its eager, joyous, uproarious crowd; but, at other times, it is not worth looking at, and abominable to hear. We are afraid the progress of knowledge among the lower orders is likely to render them indi[illegible] the pleasures of the the[illegible]